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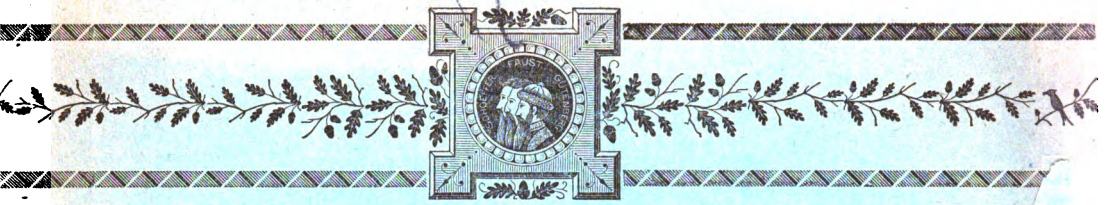
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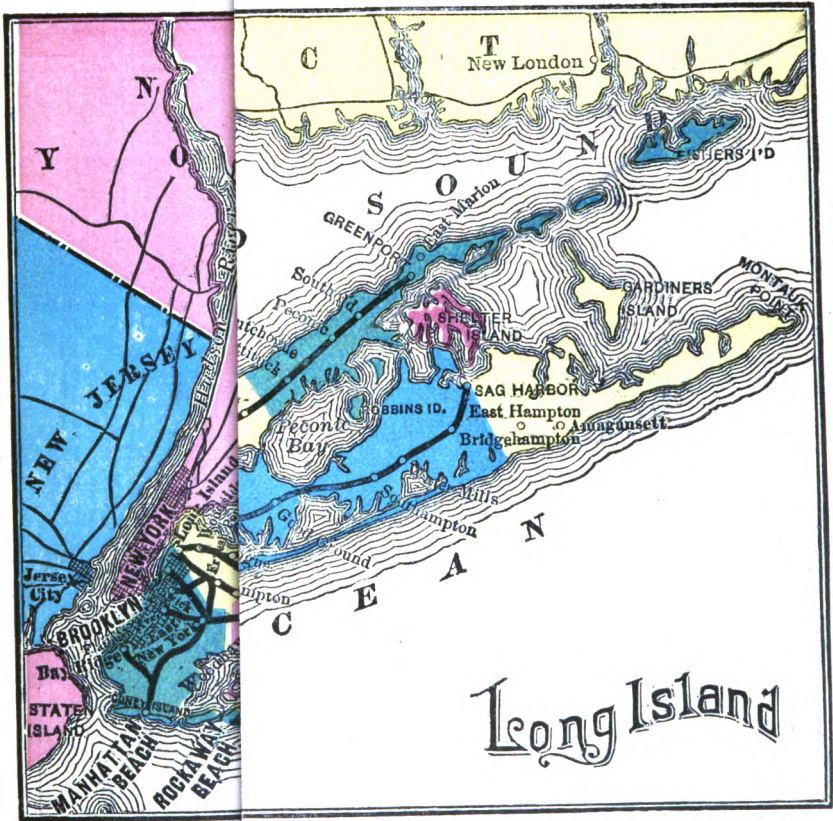
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GAZETTEER OF LONG ISLAND.



ALBERTSON—a railroad station in the southern part of North Hempstead town, on the Glen Cove Branch, 21 miles from Long Island City, and 2 miles north of Mineola. It is in the midst of a home-like farming section, pleasantly elevated and profitably fertile.

AMAGANSETT—the most eastern village on Long Island. It is 98 miles from New York city, on the ocean shore, in the eastern part of the town of East Hampton, and 3 miles east of the village of that name. The village contains a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, and a population of 548. It is built mainly upon a single broad, level street, and has an inviting appearance, its people being mostly engaged in farming, the soil of the neighborhood being a rich, dark loam.

AMITYVILLE—a village of 1,063 inhabitants, on the Montauk Division of the Long Island Railroad, 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Long Island City, in the southwest corner of the town of Babylon. It is rapidly increasing in population and improvements, being one of the most flourishing villages on the South Side. It has two churches, both Methodist, one in the northern, the other in the southern section of the village. Several asylums for the insane and feeble-minded are located here. The people are mainly engaged in the bay fisheries and farming, the soil of the vicinity affording sites for many good farms. A lodge of Knights of Pythias is located here.

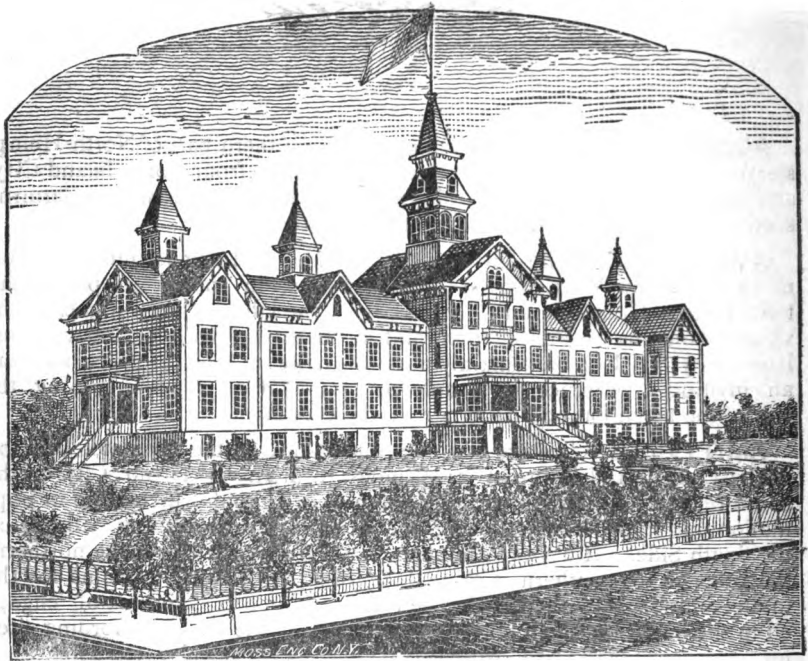
AQUEBOGUE—the oldest settlement in the town of Riverhead, lies in the eastern part, upon the Middle Country Road, 3 miles east of the county seat. It is a pleasant farming section, the village street having shaded sidewalks, and the homes upon it having an inviting look. It has a population of 323, store, shops, and a Congregational church.

ARTIST LAKE—a hamlet on the shore of a lake in the eastern part of Middle Island.

ASTORIA—a suburban village, beautifully situated on elevated ground, overlooking the East River and the city, and islands that lie in the river near this point. It occupies one of the most northwestern points of Long Island. It has a post office, though the village is included in the city limits of Long Island City, being the northwestern section of that incorporation. It is two miles from Hunter's Point, with which it is connected by horse cars. It has Presbyterian, 2 Reformed Dutch, 2 Episcopal, 2 Roman Catholic and Methodist Episcopal churches and lodges of Masons,

Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. It is the residence of persons whose business is in the city.

ATLANTICVILLE—in the western part of the town of Southampton, 74 miles from New York city, is a village of 267 inhabitants, the most of whom are engaged in farming and the fisheries of the bay and ocean. It lies on the western shore of Shinnecock Bay and commands inviting glimpses of that beautiful sheet of water. The site was once known as Fourth Neck. The village is flanked on the east, north and west by woods. It has a school and a Methodist Episcopal church. Quogue Station, on the Montauk Division L. I. R. R., 78¼ miles from Long Island City, is near this village.



LONG ISLAND HOME HOTEL, AMITYVILLE.

BABYLON TOWN—the extreme southwestern township of Suffolk County. It occupies about 36 square miles of level land, having been until 1872 a part of the town of Huntington. A border about two miles wide along the south side is improved and occupied by settlements; a greater part of the remaining portion is unimproved. Population 4,739. The people are engaged in farming, the bay fisheries and entertaining summer boarders. The Main Line of the L. I. R. R. runs across the northern part, the Montauk Division across the southern side and the Central Extension diagonally from the west side to the southeast part. The town contains 5,264 acres of improved land. The following post offices are located within it: Amityville, Babylon, Breslau, Deer Park and West Deer Park.

BABYLON—a flourishing village and celebrated seaside resort, lies in the southeast corner of the town of the same name, and of which it is the principal village. It contains a population of 2,142, has a number of large

stores and hotels, two newspapers, four churches—Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Roman Catholic; a fire department and lodges of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. It was formerly called Huntington South. It lies on the Montauk Division of the L. I. R. R., 37 miles from Long Island City. Many persons doing business in the city reside here, and many men of wealth have country seats in the village and its vicinity. Thousands of visitors from the city come here during the summer to enjoy the hospitality of the hotels and boarding houses provided for them. This is also the point of connection between railroad and steamboat communication for the far-famed watering place, Fire Island, which lies across the bay about seven miles southeast from here. The suburbs of the village abound in delightful drives, and in the summer time these thoroughfares are enlivened by the hundreds of costly equipages with liveried attendants that are passing and repassing upon them. The country seats of Austin Corbin, president of the L. I. R. R. Co., and August Belmont are located about two miles north of the village.

BAITING HOLLOW—lies in the town of Riverhead, 1 mile from L. I. Sound, 4 miles east of Wading River, and 67 miles from New York city. It has 340 inhabitants, Congregational and Swedenborgian churches, and enjoys healthful surroundings and a strong soil, which is well improved by the successful farmers who compose the society of the neighborhood. It lies nearly 4 miles north of the railroad station on the Main Line, that bears its name.

BALDWINS—a post village and R. R. station on the Montauk Division, 22 miles from Long Island City. It lies in the southern central part of the town of Hempstead, has a population of 1,019, a hotel, 2 churches, and a level site in the midst of a marshy and productive farming section. Oystering in the adjoining bay is an important interest of the people. It lies about one and a half miles from the bay.

BARREN ISLAND—in the mouth of Jamaica Bay, lying between the famous seaside resorts of Rockaway Beach and Manhattan Beach. This island covers some 400 acres and has long been devoted to purposes less poetic but equally practical as its neighbors just mentioned. It has 3 fish factories and 3 fertilizer factories and a population of 309.

BARTLETT—a hamlet of five or six houses on the line of the L. I. R. R., about 57 miles from Long Island City. It was formerly known as Bellport Station, but has been abandoned as a stopping place. The present name was given in honor to the late William O. Bartlett, whose country seat was 4 miles north from here. Some beautiful farm land lies here.

BATH—a seaside hamlet in the southwest part of the town of New Utrecht, on Gravesend Bay. It is connected with Brooklyn by railroad. It occupies a pleasant slope, looking out upon the water and is a quiet retreat whose healthful and invigorating atmosphere is enjoyed by thousands from the heated city.

BAYPORT—a neat little village in the southeast corner of the town of Islip, 52 miles from Long Island City. It lies on the Montauk Division, L. I. R. R., in pleasant view of the Great South Bay. It contains a Methodist Episcopal church and a population of 481. It was formerly called Middle Road. The people are interested in the oyster fisheries.

Trunks & Traveling Bags at B. D. & A. T. Norton's, Port Jefferson.

BAY RIDGE—the extreme western village of the Island. It occupies a pleasant elevation overlooking the Narrows, Staten Island and the New Jersey shore. It lies in the northwestern part of the town of New Utrecht, just below the city limits of Brooklyn. Steamboats connect it with New York. It has a post office, Episcopal and Methodist churches and a factory. The people are farmers, laborers and merchants doing business in the city. Cedar Lawn, Delwood and Locust Grove are localities in the neighborhood.

BAY SHORE—the largest village in the town of Islip, lies on the south side, on the Montauk Division of the L. I. R. R., $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Long Island City. It has a large number of stores and shops, 1,615 inhabitants, two flourishing schools, four churches—Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic and African M. E.—and several large hotels and boarding houses. It was once called Mechanicsville, and afterward Penat-aquit. The people are largely a well-to-do class of tradesmen, baymen, and farmers. The village has made rapid growth within a few years past, and is now outstripping in growth any other village in the county. Suffolk Co. Council Royal Arcanum is located here, and a Grand Army Post has recently been organized.



THE ARGYLE, BABYLON, L. I.

BAY SIDE—a village in the eastern part of the town of Flushing, on Little Neck Bay. It is on the Flushing & North Side R. R., 11 miles from L. I. City. It lies on rolling ground, commanding open and far-stretching views of the adjacent water and distant shores. The farms of the neighborhood are rich and well cultivated. The village has a post office, stores and a Friends' School.

BAYVILLE—a cosey little village occupying a peninsula directly on the Sound, in the northern part of Oyster Bay town. Its site is isolated but inviting, and affords unsurpassed views of the Sound. It has a Methodist Episcopal church, post office, 4 stores, and a population of 340. The people are engaged in farming, oyster planting and boat building. The village is reached by way of Locust Valley, 3 miles south. Centre Island, a peninsula almost surrounded by the waters of Cold Spring and Oyster Bay Harbors and the Sound, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of here. A brick yard is located there.

BEDELLTOWN—a hamlet containing a school and perhaps 20 houses in the central part of Oyster Bay town, about 1 mile north from Jerusalem or Central Park Station.

BELLMORE—on the Montauk Division, 26 miles out from the cities, is richly surrounded by well-cultivated farms. It lies in the southeastern part of Hempstead town. A creek puts into the land here, and is navigable for a considerable distance for the ordinary sized vessels that frequent the Bay.

BELLPORT—a village of 297 inhabitants, in the southern part of Brookhaven town and on the Great South Bay. The railroad station on the Montauk Division L. I. R. R. is one mile north from the village, and 58¼ miles from Long Island City. The village occupies a level plain, elevated about 20 feet, that pushes to within a few rods of the shore. The streets are wide, smooth and ornamented with shade trees. The homes are neat, and several elegant and costly residences are maintained by city men of wealth. There are several large boarding houses in the village, 3 churches—Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and African; a wharf and a steam planing mill. The country residence of Hon. James Otis, State Senator, is here.

BETHPAGE—a locality about 1½ miles north of Farmingdale. A. T. Stewart established the manufacture of bricks here and extended his Central railroad to this point to transport the product, but the enterprise is suspended. Farming occupies the people, who have a good soil on the sunny side of the ridge of hills that traverse the Island.

BLISSVILLE—a locality in the low ground adjoining Newtown Creek, in the southwest corner of the corporation limits of Long Island City.

BLUE POINT—a small village in the southwest corner of the town of Brookhaven. It lies on the railroad 1½ miles west of Patchogue, but the depot, which was once established here, has been abandoned. It has 372 inhabitants, 2 churches—Baptist and Methodist Episcopal—and several stores and mechanic shops. The people are engaged largely in the oyster fishery, the bay in this neighborhood being rich in the product and quality of this bivalve. "Blue Point" oysters are well known and have a high standing in the New York market.

BLYDENBURGH'S LANDING—on the west side of Nissequogue River, in the northern part of Smithtown, a hamlet containing a few houses, a store, a Methodist Episcopal church and several docks on the river for landing scows.

BOHEMIAVILLE—a settlement of Germans in the eastern part of Islip town, 2 miles south from Ronkonkoma. Population, 133. The settlement is in the midst of a wooded region.

BOWERY BAY—the cove that encroaches from the East River upon the northern shore of Long Island City and Newtown, and just west of Flushing Bay.

BRENTWOOD—41 miles from Brooklyn; a village of 125 inhabitants, pleasantly situated upon the plain in the northwest part of the town of Islip. The settlement was commenced about thirty years ago in the then unbroken forest. The settlers were people of refinement and intelligence, mostly New Englanders. The elevation of the locality is 100 feet above the sea level, which insures a wholesome atmosphere, and the surface is practically level, affording to the vision an easy compass of the entire

Farmers will be interested in reading page 4.

surroundings. The soil is a rich loam, and the culture of grass, grain, fruits, plants and all kinds of vegetables is successfully carried on. Nurseries and small fruit gardens have been established here with encouraging results. The nurseries of E. D. Putney, formerly owned by E. F. Richardson, have been established many years, and offer an inviting field of interest to visitors. The village is cosy and neat, being laid out with precise regularity, and the attractive homes that have been built up are surrounded by neat grass plats, evergreen hedges and shrubbery. It has an Episcopal chapel.

BRESLAU—a German settlement upon the scrub-covered plain in the central southern part of the town of Babylon, on the Montauk Division of the L. I. R. R., 34 miles from Long Island City. It has a population of 606, is elaborately laid out in city lots, and is built after the architectural models of city houses. The angular exactness of houses thus formed contrasts curiously enough with the primitive condition of a great many of the lots with which they are surrounded. The settlement was begun with considerable vigor in 1870, the object being to found a manufacturing village. The German language is spoken considerably among the people and is taught in the school. The village contains several stores and lager beer saloons, manufactories of buttons and dress trimmings, and three churches, Roman Catholic, Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal.

BREVOORT—a name given to one of the stations of the Brooklyn post office.

BRIDGEHAMPTON—deriving its name from a bridge that was once built over Sagg Pond, is a rich and widely extended agricultural village in the eastern part of the town of Southampton. It includes several localities surrounding the central village, among which are Sagg, Mecox, Hay Ground and Scuttle Hole. The central village was formerly called Bull's Head. This whole section, covered by a circuit of 2 miles radius, is occupied by some of the most luxuriant farms on the Island. It contains a population of 1,253, and has several large stores, a number of boarding houses, an academy, a public library and 2 churches—Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal.

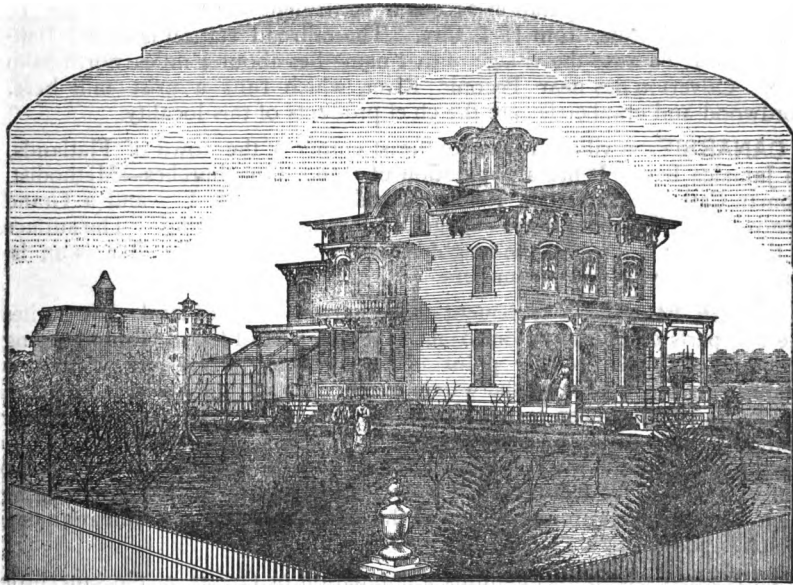
BRIDGEPORT—a locality in the western part of the town of Hempstead, near Valley Stream. It had a station on the New York & Hempstead R. R. (a branch that was built between Hempstead and the South Side R. R. at Valley Stream, not now in operation) and contains 122 inhabitants.

BROOKFIELD STATION—on the Montauk Division, the name given to a station near Foster's Meadow, now abandoned.

BROOKHAVEN TOWN—the largest town of Suffolk County, in territory the largest on Long Island, and in territory, population and wealth one of the largest in New York State. It is the central town of Suffolk County and of Long Island, occupying the entire breadth of the Island and about 16 miles of its length. It comprises 164,000 acres; of which 27,000 acres are improved land. The settled portions are along the north and south sides and through the middle. Wide belts of primitive woodland separate these sections from each other. The north side is broken and hilly, but affords many patches of level land considerably elevated. The soil is strong and farming is successfully carried on. The central section is more or less hilly, and presents a variety in soil, though it is generally a

light warm soil which is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of garden vegetables and small fruits, and this branch is carried on here with profit. On the south side the surface is level and low, and the soil good, though less dependence is placed upon agriculture in this than in the other sections.

The first purchase of land of the Indians was made at Setauket in the year 1655, and settlement began there soon after. The town has a population of 11,544. The Main Line and Montauk Division of the L. I. R. R. extend through it and the S. T. & P. J. R. R. extends 5 miles into its northwest part, and the Sag Harbor Branch R. R. runs about the same distance in the southeast part. The following post offices are in this town: Stony Brook, Setauket, East Setauket, Port Jefferson, Mt. Sinai, Miller's Place, Rocky Point, Manorville, Yaphank, Middle Island, Coram, Selden, Lake Grove, Blue Point, Patchogue, East Patchogue, Holtsville, Bellport, Brookhaven, South Haven, Moriches, Centre Moriches, East Moriches, and Eastport.



BRUNSWICK HOME, AMITYVILLE.

BROOKHAVEN—a village of 182 inhabitants, on the south side of the town of the same name, and on the Montauk Division L. I. R. R., $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Long Island City. The people are engaged in farming and the bay fisheries. The village has two churches—Methodist and Episcopal—and a chapel occasionally occupied by Presbyterians. Large tracts of salt meadows skirt the bay at this point.

BROOKLYN—the third city in the Union in population, lies on the west end of Long Island, covering nearly one-half the territory of Kings County. It is about 7 miles in length from northeast to southwest, and from one to four miles in width. It includes the former towns of Brooklyn, at first called Breucklen, the first settlement (individual) in which was made about 1625, and Bushwick, which was granted a charter in 1648. It has an area of about 13,000 acres, and a population of 566,663. It contains the sections known

as Green Point, in the extreme northern part, Williamsburgh, just below, Wallabout, the location of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn proper, South Brooklyn, Red Hook and Gowanus. Greenwood Cemetery and Prospect Park lie on the southern border, adjoining the town of Flatbush. The Brooklyn Central Railroad has a depot in the heart of the city, at Flatbush Avenue, by which connection is made with the other lines of the Island at Jamaica. It is not within the range of our space or design here to attempt any description of Brooklyn with the same fullness as that with which most of the localities of the Island are treated.

BROOKVILLE—lies in the central northern part of the town of Oyster Bay, in a region of thinly settled but well-to-do farmers. It lies 2 miles west of East Norwich and the same distance south of Locust Valley. It has about 250 inhabitants, a Reformed Dutch church and is the seat of Jones' Institute.

CALVERTON—population 210, is a settlement on the Main Line, L. I. R. R., $69\frac{1}{4}$ miles from L. I. City. The railroad station is called Baiting Hollow, because the village of that name lies about 4 miles north from here. Calverton lies near Peconic River, which runs a grist mill here. Cordwood and cranberries are the chief products of this locality.

CANARSIE—a village in the southeast corner of the town of Flatlands, on Jamaica Bay. It has a population of 1,760, five churches—Methodist, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Reformed and African M. E.—and a Grand Army Post. The people are engaged in farming and fishing. The surface of the locality is low and the neighborhood marshy. Ruffle Bar is an island in the Bay, 4 miles from here.

CANOE PLACE—a settlement at the narrow neck of land that unites the two parts of Southampton town. It is a part of Good Ground, being one mile east of the central point of that village. Here the attempt is again being made to unite the waters of Peconic and Shinnecock Bays, an enterprise that has been repeatedly undertaken in previous years. Under authority of an act of the State Legislature in 1884, appropriating \$12,000 for the purpose, the work is now going forward. The canal is to be 40 feet wide and 4,780 feet long. The soil is sandy and the work of digging easy. The highest ground to be cut through is the railroad embankment, which is 30 feet high.

CENTRAL ISLIP—containing a population of 110, is a pleasant little village in the northern part of Islip town, on the Long Island R. R., $43\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Long Island City. It is in the midst of the scrub oak region, but shows good soil wherever the land has been cleared. The settlement is a modern one, and the site is level. It has two churches—Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal.

CENTRAL PARK—a hamlet, post office and station on the Main Line R. R., 29 miles from L. I. City, in the central part of the town of Oyster Bay. It is near the old settlement of Jerusalem, which name was formerly applied to this locality. The population is scattered about this section, though the locality is a pleasant and very healthy one, and is mainly occupied by farmers. Pickle raising is an important interest. A large pickle factory located here covers an acre of ground, contains 31 large salting

A. T. Norton, Fire Insurance Agent, Port Jefferson.

tanks having an aggregate capacity of 10,000 barrels. Plain Edge is a locality half a mile southwest. A lodge of Grangers is being organized.

CENTRE ISLAND—see Bayville.

CENTRE MORICHES—on the Southern railroad, in the southeast part of Brookhaven town, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Long Island City. The name Moriches is applied to the railroad station at this place, the village of Moriches being 2 miles west of here. This village has 396 inhabitants, two churches—Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal—several stores, a commodious village hall, and a number of large boarding houses for the accommodation of summer visitors who come here from the city in large numbers. The surroundings of the place are cheerful and inviting, and the bay, one mile from the village street, is frequented by a large fleet of sail-boats to ferry visitors across to the beach on the ocean shore 3 miles distant.

CENTREPORT—a village of 425 inhabitants, on the north side of Huntington town, 35 miles from New York city. The village lies in a valley at the head of Centreport Harbor, formerly called Little Cow Harbor, and is surrounded by hills. It contains two churches—Methodist Protestant and Methodist Episcopal—a few stores and two grist mills. The Long Island railroad station at Greenlawn is about one and a half miles south of this village, on the elevated plain. The scenery of hills, valleys, nooks and coves, is invitingly picturesque. Vessels of large size can come to a dock near the village.

CHARLOTTEVILLE—a new settlement plotted a few years since in the northwestern part of Newtown, near Woodside.

CHRISTIAN HOOK—a hamlet in the southern part of the town of Hempstead, one and a half miles southeast from Rockville Centre. It contains a Baptist church and a population of about 300, mostly farmers and baymen.

CLARENCEVILLE—a regularly laid out village in the northwestern part of the town of Jamaica, 2 miles west of the village of that name, and 7 miles from Flatbush Avenue, on the Atlantic Division R. R.

CLAY PITTS—a locality on the eastern border of the town of Huntington, one mile east of Elwood and about the same distance from East Northport or St. Johnland Stations on the Smithtown & Port Jefferson R. R. The soil of the section is strong, and the farms very productive. Population about 150. The names Fair View and Genola were once given to the locality.

CLUB HOUSE—a station on the Montauk Division, L. I. R. R. in the central southern part of the town of Islip, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Long Island City. It is near the house and grounds of the South Side Sportsmen's Club, on Connetquot River. Extensive trout ponds and natural parks are maintained here by the Club.

COLD SPRING—lies upon Cold Spring Harbor, in the northwestern corner of Suffolk County and of Huntington town. It is skirted on the east and south by high wooded hills, and on the north and west it looks out pleasantly upon the harbor. This water is navigable for large vessels. A part of the village is scattered among the hills on the west side of the mill stream and creek that form the boundary between the two counties at this point. The village has a population of 857, and three churches—Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal and Baptist. It lies two miles north

from the railroad station, and 30 miles from New York city. Large numbers of pleasure seekers from the city visit its romantic surroundings in the summer, and several wealthy gentlemen have country seats here.

COLLEGE POINT—an incorporated village, having a population of 4,192, in the northwest part of the town of Flushing. It is more than half encircled, on the north and west sides, by L. I. Sound and Flushing Bay. The surface is high and rolling. The Whitestone & Westchester R. R. runs through the village, its distance from L. I. City being 10 miles. The village has gas and water, flagged walks, 4 churches—Roman Catholic, Methodist, Reformed and Lutheran; lodges of Free Masons, Legion of Honor, and D. O. H. The people are mostly Germans; there are 2 newspapers, one of which is printed in German, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in business in New York or employed in the factories here, among which are several large establishments, the India Rubber Comb Works, Rhenia Mills and College Point Ribbon Co. The Poppenhusen Institute and Leseman's Academy are located here, and are prominent educational establishments.

COLUMBUSVILLE—a village in the central part of Newtown, on the Newtown Plank Road and among the luxuriant hills and the richly productive market gardens that refresh the eye of the passer through this section. It is 1 mile south of Winfield Junction.

COMMACK—a pleasant, old, cross-roads village, in the eastern part of Huntington, partly in Smithtown, and in the midst of a rich agricultural district. It has about 300 inhabitants, two churches—Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal—and is largely interested in stock-raising, horse-training and raising fruit. It lies on the Middle Country Road, 37 miles from New York city, and about three miles north from the railroad at Brentwood, or the same distance south from St. Johnland.

CORAM—an ancient settlement in the central part of Brookhaven town, and for many years the place of holding public meetings of the town. It lies on the Middle Country Road, 54 miles from New York city, and 4 miles north from Medford on the L. I. R. R. or 5 miles southeast from the railroad terminus at Port Jefferson. It has a Methodist Episcopal church, and a population of 158. Farming, small fruits and melons occupy the attention of the people.

CORONA—a modern settlement, population 750, having a post office and railroad station on the Flushing & North Side R. R., 6 miles from L. I. City. The village plat is laid out with much regularity and is pleasantly situated on Flushing Bay, in the northeast part of Newtown. It has a brisk atmosphere, a pleasant park and a lake, and is occupied mainly by people doing business in the city.

CRAB MEADOW—a hamlet of about a dozen farm houses in the northeastern corner of the town of Huntington, located about a marsh which is drained by a creek emptying into the Sound.

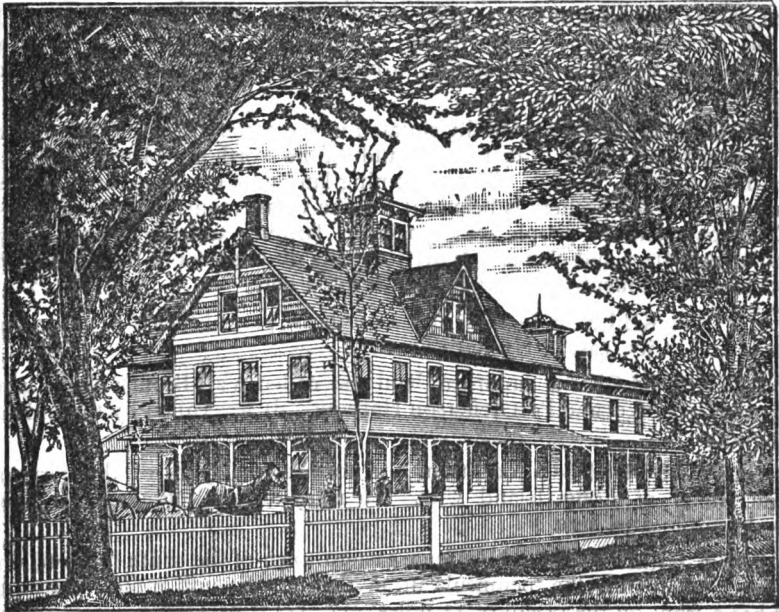
CRANE NECK—a point of land that puts out into the Sound from the northwest corner of Brookhaven town, three miles north from Stony Brook.

CREEDMOOR—a post office and small village in the southern part of the town of Flushing, on the line of the Central R. R., 2 miles northwest

Long Island farmers should read page 4.

of the Hinsdale junction and 15 miles from New York city. The grounds of the National Rifle Association are here.

CUMSEWOGUE—a locality on the high ground one mile south of the village of Port Jefferson, in the neighborhood of the railroad depot. It is a strong and productive farming vicinity, and contains about 20 houses scattered over a fertile plain.



HOME FOR EPILEPTICS AND FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, AMITYVILLE.

CUTCHOGUE—a rich farming village, luxuriating in good land, good roads, shady walks, embowered homes and honest citizens, in the western part of Southold town, on the Main Line of the L. I. R. R., 86 miles from Long Island City. It contains a population of 825, the usual stores and shops to be found in a village of its class, and 4 churches—Presbyterian Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Congregational—the latter, however, not being in active operation. The village lies a mile south of the railroad station. Its site was once a favorite residence of the Indians whose name it bears.

CYPRESS AVENUE—a station at East New York, on the Atlantic Division R. R., $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Flatbush Avenue.

DARLINGTON—a hamlet on the west side of Nissequogue River, in the northern part of Smithtown, between the Landing and the Sound. It was the early home of a family whose representatives are known in business circles throughout a wide range of this section.

DEER PARK—a post hamlet and railroad station on the Main Line of the L. I. R. R., 37 miles from Long Island City, in the northeast corner of the town of Babylon. Much unimproved land lies in the neighborhood,

though the soil is favorable to cultivation, and the surface level. It has one church and a population of about 150.

DIX HILLS—an ancient settlement in the interior of the town of Huntington, has a population of about 125. It is scattered among the hills about and upon the Middle Country Road, 3 miles west of Commack. There are some good farms in the neighborhood.

DOSORIS—a locality containing a population of 150, in the northwestern part of the town of Oyster Bay, about 2 miles from Locust Valley. It is on elevated and rolling ground, commanding beautiful views of the neighboring waters. Several city business men have delightful country retreats here.

DOUGLASTON—beautifully situated in the eastern part of the town of Flushing near the bay of that name, and on the North Side Division R. R., 12 miles from L. I. City. The adjoining land is of good quality and well cultivated. The scenery is beautiful. The village contains one church—Episcopal—and the people are engaged in farming and bay fishing, which includes oysters and clams. Many residents do business in the city. The florist establishment of Albert Benz is located here.

DUTCH KILLS—a locality in the southeast part of the corporation limits of L. I. City, east of Hunter's Point.

DYER'S NECK—a point of land also called Van Brunt's Neck, lying between Setauket and Port Jefferson Harbors. It was called by the Indians Poquott.

EAST ASTORIA—a locality in the northeastern part of the corporation limits of Long Island City. Steinway & Sons' foundery and piano works are located here.

EAST HAMPTON—the extreme eastern town of the south fork of Long Island, occupying the peninsula from the line of Southampton eastward. It has a front on the ocean of 22 miles, and contains 45,000 acres, 13,156 acres being improved land. The peninsula of Montauk, occupying about 10 miles of the extremity, has been held until within a few years as a common pasture field, and has been uncultivated. The first settlement was made about the year 1650, on the site of the present village of Easthampton, the land having been purchased of the Indians in 1648. The following post offices are in this town: Amagansett, East Hampton, Promised Land and Springs. The people are mostly farmers, though the fisheries of the bays and ocean constitute an important industry. Extensive forests still cover the larger part of the town. The population of the town is 2,515.

EAST HAMPTON—the home of the first settlers of the town, lies on the ocean shore in the southern part of the town of the same name, 96 miles from New York city, and 7 miles southeast from Sag Harbor, with which place it is connected by stage. The village is beautifully embowered in shrubbery and shaded by grand old trees that line its single broad avenue. Large numbers of summer visitors find refreshment and quiet homes in the commodious farm houses of which the village is largely composed. It contains Clinton Academy, the oldest institution of the kind in the State, 2 churches—Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal—and a population of 807.

T. W. Wheeler, Boots & Shoes, Port Jefferson.

EAST HINSDALE—a post hamlet in the northwest part of the town of Hempstead, and partly in the town of Flushing. It is a pleasant farming society and railroad junction. The Central R. R. crosses the old L. I. R. R. at an acute angle, running from northwest to southeast.

EAST MARION—one of the most pleasant little rural villages on the Island. It lies 2 miles east of Greenport, in the eastern part of the town of Southold. Most of its homes are ranged along the sides of a single street, well shaded and level. The employments of the people are farming and fishing, and they have a reputation for intelligence, sobriety and thrift. The evidence of the village is assurance that the reputation is well earned. It has stores, a Baptist church, and a population of 340, and is connected by stages with Greenport.

EAST MEADOW—a locality of farmers in the central part of the town of Hempstead, 3 miles east of the village of that name. It lies on the celebrated plains and is a successfully cultivated section, smiling with abundant crops and evidences of the thrift of its inhabitants, who number about 200. It has a school, a church and a grist-mill.

EAST MORICHES—population, 388; a pleasant, compact village on the bay, in full view of the beach hills, in the southeast part of Brookhaven town, and on the South Country Road, which forms the main street of the village. It has Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal churches and several stores. The farms in the neighborhood are level and rich. Stages connect the village with the railroad at Moriches Station, 2 miles west. Farming, boarders and the bay are the leading interests.

EAST NEW YORK—an incorporated village nearly filling the area of the town of New Lots. It is on the Atlantic Division R. R., 4 miles from the Flatbush Avenue depot of Brooklyn, the city limits of which it adjoins. It has 12 churches—3 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 2 German Lutheran, 2 Congregational, 2 Reformed and 2 Roman Catholic; 2 lodges of Free Masons, 2 of Knights of Pythias, 1 Sons of Temperance, 1 Knights of St. George, 7 free schools and several religious organizations of social and benevolent character. It also has manufactures of various kinds, among which are one employing 200 to 300 hands in the manufacture of fireworks, two brush factories and a large moulding and planing mill. It is surrounded by a rich farming district. Brownsville, 1 mile west, Cypress Hills, 1 mile east, and Plunderer's Neck, 2 miles southeast, are localities in the neighborhood.

EAST NECK—a peninsula containing about 5,000 acres lying between Huntington and Centreport Harbors, in the town of Huntington. The ground is high, and several fine farms, also an extensive clay bed and brick yards, are located upon it. The name Great Neck is sometimes applied to it.

EAST NORWICH—a village pleasantly situated amid the rolling lands of the northern part of Oysterbay town, 26 miles from New York city. It is reached from Syosset, on the Port Jefferson Branch R. R., being 2 miles northwest from that station. It has a Methodist church and a wagon manufactory and a newspaper. The people are farmers. Spring Hill, 1 mile south, Mill River Hollow, 1 mile north, and Brookville, 2 miles west, are localities adjoining this.

EAST PATCHOGUE—a neighborhood of farmers on the South Country Road, two miles east of Patchogue. The country here is open and level.

el, and farming is made profitable by the use of the products of the bay upon the soil.

EASTPORT—a village of 359 inhabitants on the Southern railroad, in the southeast corner of Brookhaven town, and partly in the town of Southampton. It contains a Methodist Protestant church, hotel, stores, grist-mill and saw-mill. Distance from Long Island City over the Montauk Division, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The branch railroad from Manor, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles northwest, makes a junction here. The bay and sea furnish occupation for most of the people.

EAST ROCKAWAY—in the southern central part of the town of Hempstead, on the Long Beach Branch of Montauk Division, 20 miles from L. I. City. It is a fertile and well cultivated farming region, and is frequented by pleasure and health seekers from the city. The village has a population of 509. Large quantities of oysters are taken in the adjoining bay and shipped from here.

EAST SETAUKET—a village of 684 inhabitants, in the northwest part of Brookhaven town, one mile east of Setauket, with which village it is closely connected. The Setauket depot on the Smithtown & Port Jefferson R. R., is at this place. Distance 55 miles from Long Island City. Setauket Harbor, a pretty sheet of water, rambles into the land here from Port Jefferson Bay. Ship-building has been extensively carried on here, but nothing is now being done in that line. Farming and the sea furnish occupations for most of the people.

EAST WILLIAMSBURGH—a locality in the western part of Newtown, adjoining Brooklyn. A German Presbyterian church is located here.

EAST WILLISTON—a farming vicinage, post office and railroad station on the Glen Cove Branch, 20 miles from L. I. City, in the southern part of the town of North Hempstead. It has a carriage depository, grist-mill, slaughter house and phosphate manufactory and brick yards.

EATON'S NECK—a peninsula extending into the Sound from the northeastern part of the town of Huntington, its connection being a sand beach two miles long. It contains about 2,000 acres, about half of it being occupied by "Beacon Stock Farm." From this locality beautiful views of the Sound and bays and adjoining lands are obtained. Eaton's Light, on the extreme northern point, is 130 feet above the water.

ELMONT—a post village in the northwest part of the town of Hempstead, 2 miles south from the L. I. R. R. at Hinsdale. Distance from New York city 17 miles. It has 3 churches—Roman Catholic, Methodist and Presbyterian; public school and 2 parochial schools. The people are largely interested in market gardening. Hinsdale, Foster's Meadow, Queens and Floral are contiguous localities.

ELWOOD—a post village of about 200 inhabitants in the central part of the town of Huntington, two miles south of Green Lawn. It occupies about four square miles in a rich and beautiful section of level and elevated farm land. It has a Methodist church.

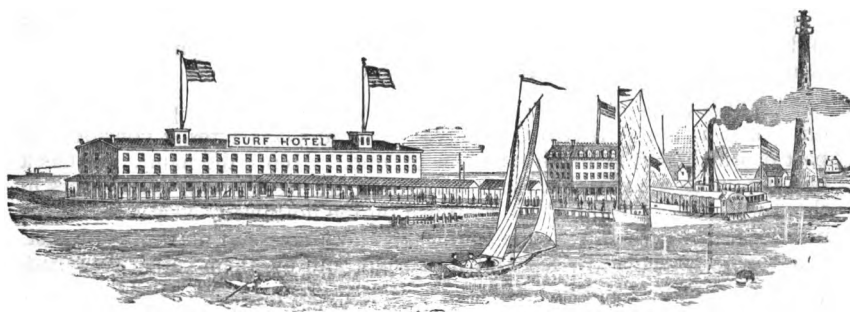
FARMINGDALE—a village of 524 inhabitants, on the L. I. R. R., 30 miles from L. I. City. The settlement is of considerable age, but it has in late years received such a fresh impetus as to make it appear like a new village. It is one of the most flourishing villages in the interior of Long

Farmers will find interesting matter on page 4.

Island. It lies on the eastern border of the town of Oysterbay, surrounded by woodlands, but within the limits are many broad acres smiling with abundant crops. Pickle raising is carried on extensively. The people are mostly farmers. The village has Quaker, Union, Episcopal and Methodist churches, a grist-mill, picture-frame factory and 2 pickle factories. Bethpage is a locality one and a half miles north. At Bethpage Junction the tracks of the Main Line and Central Extension connect.

FARMINGVILLE—a settlement of farmers scattered along the road east and west for a distance of three miles. It lies in the central part of Brookhaven town, one and one-half miles north of Holtsville, and 51 miles from New York city. "Bald Hills" are in the neighborhood. These are a group of high hills that loom conspicuously in the blue distance as seen from the railroad either on the Main Line or in passing over the Montauk Division between Patchogue and Bellport.

FAR ROCKAWAY—a small post village, near the sea-shore, in the southwest part of Hempstead and on the Rockaway Branch of the Montauk Division R. R., 22 miles from L. I. City. It has 3 churches—Roman Catholic, Episcopal and Methodist. Many of the inhabitants are carpenters, gardeners and laborers. The locality has for many years been a favorite summer resort. Westville is a locality near this point.



SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.

FIRE ISLAND—a point on the sand beach on the ocean front of the town of Islip. It lies directly across the bay from the village of Bay Shore, distance 6 miles, and is reached by horse cars and steamboat connecting with the L. I. R. R. at Babylon, from which it lies 7 miles southeast. It has large boarding houses, a light-house and several other buildings. It is a popular and well patronized sea-side resort. The light is a revolving one and shines from an elevation of 166 feet above the sea. Here is the only navigable inlet into the Great South Bay from the ocean.

FISHER'S ISLAND—the largest and most remote of the islands that belong to the town of Southold. It is 7 miles long and in some parts 1 mile wide, and covers an area of about 3,000 acres. It is hilly and rocky, and the shores are uneven. The soil is good, and farming is successfully carried on there, though grazing occupies the principal attention of the few inhabitants of the island. It lies 4 miles from Stonington, and its western end is 11 miles from Orient Point.

FLANDERS—a village in the northwest part of the town of Southampton, on Peconic Bay. It has a population of 126 and two churches—Congregational and Methodist Episcopal. It lies a little more than 2 miles south-

east from Riverhead. Large quantities of cordwood were once shipped from here. The bay fisheries constitute the principal business interest of the place. It is flanked by extensive forests on the east, south and west.

FLATBUSH—a town of Kings County, lying in the central part, surrounded by Brooklyn on the north, Flatlands and New Lots on the east, Flatlands and Gravesend on the south, and New Utrecht on the west. Greenwood Cemetery and Prospect Park encroach upon this town. It is about three miles long, from east to west, and two miles wide, and contains a population of 7,634. The north side of the town is a suburb of Brooklyn, the village of Flatbush is in the centre, and Parkville, the only other post office, is in the southwest corner. The town was first called by the Dutch Midwout, or Middle Woods, and then occupied a considerable more territory than it now does. The settlement was begun in 1651 by a company of Hollanders. It was the county seat of Kings from 1685 till 1832. The surface of the town is generally a gentle slope toward the south with but little elevation in any part.

FLATBUSH—a regularly laid out village in the central part of the town of the same name, one mile from Brooklyn, on the southeastern border. A line of horse cars from Brooklyn through Flatbush Avenue runs to the village. Prospect Park is half a mile northwest of the village. There are Reformed Dutch, Methodist, Lutheran, Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches, a colored mission of the Reformed church, lodges of Free Masons and the I. K. Y. A. Society and Erasmus Hall Academy, one of the oldest chartered institutions of learning in the State.

FLATLANDS—a town of Kings County, in the southern part, bordering on Jamaica Bay. It covers an area of about 5,000 acres, a considerable part of which is salt marsh and low ground. Hence the name. It has a population of 3,127. Flatlands and Canarsie are the only post offices in the town. It is bounded by Flatbush on the northwest, New Lots on the northeast, Jamaica Bay on the southeast, and Gravesend on the southwest. The town was settled by the Dutch in 1636, and by them called New Amersfort.

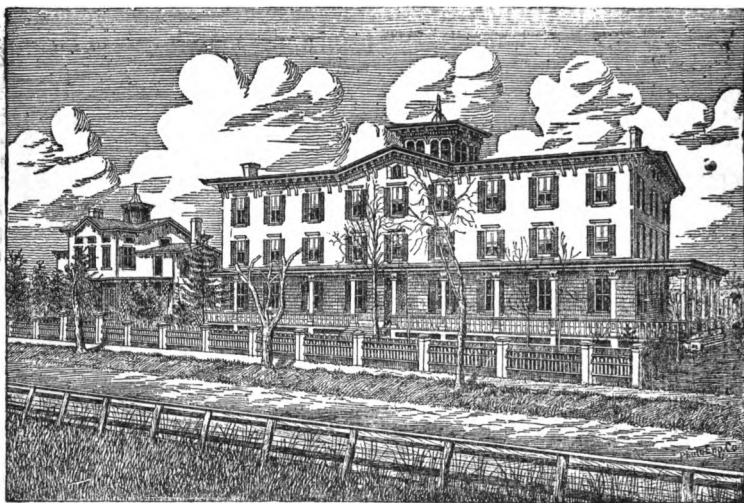
FLATLANDS—a village of 881 inhabitants, in the southwest part of the town of the same name, 7 miles southeast of New York city and 4 from Brooklyn. The Manhattan Beach R. R. passes through here. It has 3 churches—Reformed, Methodist and Roman Catholic—and a division of Sons of Temperance. The people are engaged in farming and fishing. Flatlands Neck, having a population of 163, is 1 mile east and borders on Jamaica Bay. Greenfield is a locality 1 mile west.

FLOWER HILL—a locality one and a half miles northwest of Roslyn, in the northern part of the town of North Hempstead. The region abounds in good health, fresh air and inviting scenery.

FLUSHING TOWN—a northwestern town of Queens County. It lies between North Hempstead on the east, Newtown on the west and Jamaica on the south, while its northern shore is washed by Flushing and Little Neck Bays and the East River. The town covers an area of about 15,000 acres, most of the surface of which is rolling, and nearly all under cultivation or occupied by villages. There are 10,280 acres of improved farm land. The population of the town is 15,906. The three large villages of Flushing, Whitestone and College Point occupy the northwestern part. Be-

Successful farmers should read page 4.

sides those the post villages of the town are Bayside, Creedmoor, Douglaston and Little Neck. The town was settled by a company of Englishmen, under the auspices of the Dutch, in 1644, the original form of its name being *Wissanen*. The people are largely interested in market gardening and manufacturing, and a large number of them have business in New York city.



WATSON HOUSE, BABYLON.

FLUSHING—an incorporated village in the northwestern part of the town of the same name. The Flushing & North Side R. R. runs through the village. It is 8 miles from L. I. City. The village has 8 churches—Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 2 Baptist, Congregational, Reformed Dutch and Roman Catholic—and lodges of Odd Fellows, Free Masons, and Knights of Pythias. The settlement is an old and well established one, having many rich and luxurious places, broad avenues, shaded and ornamented with flowers and shrubbery, paved streets, gas, water and sewerage, a police department, fire department, 2 banks, 2 newspapers, and several hotels. St. Joseph's Academy for young ladies, Fairchild's Institute for boys, and several other select schools are flourishing here. Some of the oldest and largest nurseries in the country are located here. There are 3 large iron and steel working factories. Many city business men have homes here amid the healthful and beautiful surroundings of this beautiful village. It has a population of 6,683. Fowlerville and Springville are localities.

FORGE—a railroad station on the west side of Forge River, in the southern part of Brookhaven town, 65 miles from Long Island City. It is located in the woods between the settlements of Moriches, half a mile northeast, and Mastic, one to three miles south and west.

FORT HAMILTON—a village pleasantly situated on the Narrows, in the western part of New Utrecht town, 7 miles south of New York city and 2 miles below the southern limits of Brooklyn, with which city it is con-

ected by a line of horse cars. The village is built around the United States grounds, which are the headquarters of the 5th Artillery, U. S. Army. In the village are 3 churches—Roman Catholic, Episcopal and Reformed Dutch. There are also a Roman Catholic temperance organization and a Sisters' Convent attached to that church. The Kings County Inebriates' Home is located here. Farming, fishing and business in the city engage the people. Fort Lafayette lies on an island against this shore.

FOSTER'S MEADOW—a district the people of which are largely engaged in farming and market gardening, in the west part of the town of Hempstead and extending into Jamaica. It has a post office, a Methodist church and a population of 477, the most of whom are farmers or men doing business in the city. It is 16 miles from New York, and nearly 2 miles north of Valley Stream, on the Montauk Division R. R.

FRANKLINVILLE—a pleasant hamlet of 128 inhabitants, in the southwest corner of Southold town, extending somewhat over the line into Riverhead town. Its single street is smooth, level, well shaded and flanked by inviting homes. It has an academy and a Presbyterian church. It is 77 miles from New York city and 2 miles east of the railroad station at Jamesport.

FREEPORT—a pleasant village on the Montauk Division R. R., 23 miles from L. I. City, and in the southern part of Hempstead town. The surrounding farms are level and well tilled. The people are largely interested in the bay fisheries, prominent among which are oysters. The celebrated "Rockaways" are the product of this vicinity. About \$100,000 worth of these bivalves are annually shipped from here. The village has a population of 1,217, a public school and a hall, a Grand Army Post and Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian churches.

FRESH POND—a post hamlet in the northwest corner of Smithtown. It contains about 200 inhabitants, and is a pleasant and productive farming section. A pond of water that once suggested the name has since become a meadow.

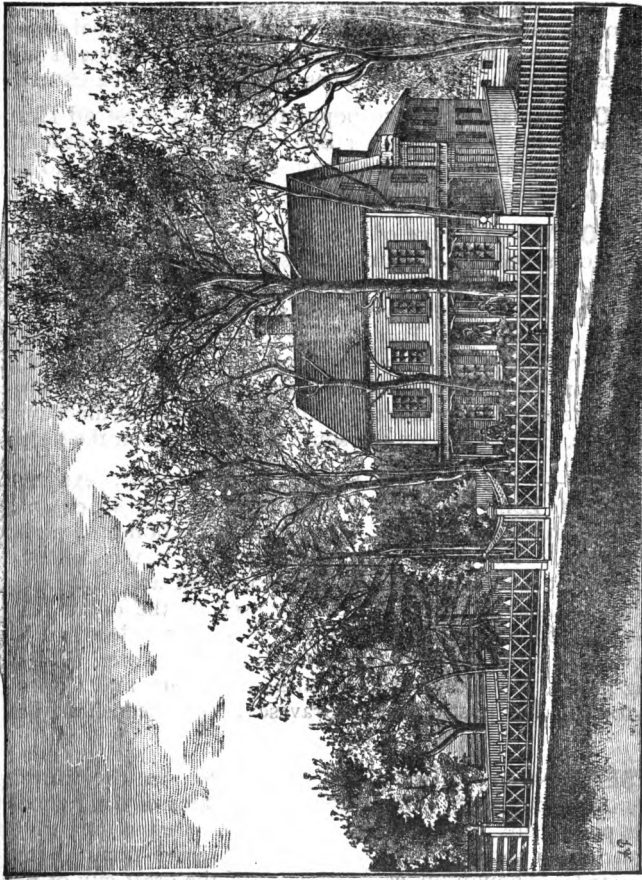
FRESH POND—a railroad station on the Montauk Division in the western part of the town of Newtown, 5 miles from Long Island City, and near Middle Village post office.

FRESH POND—a locality in the western part of Baiting Hollow, town of Riverhead. It has several pleasant homesteads, and affords inviting views of the surrounding landscapes.

GARDEN CITY—a regularly laid out and beautifully ornamented village in the northern part of the town of Hempstead and on the Central Extension R. R., at the intersection of the Hempstead Branch, 19 miles from L. I. City. The village plot covers an area of 13 square miles, and is owned by the estate of A. T. Stewart, and its management directed by his agent. It has 30 miles of avenues set with shade trees. The population of the village is 574, and they are mainly engaged in business in New York city, except a few who are employed in keeping the place in order. The village has many handsome residences and some elegant buildings, among which are the Cathedral of the Incarnation and two Diocesan Colleges—St. Paul's and St. Mary's.

Long Island farmers should read page 4.

GARDINER'S ISLAND—which Mrs. M. J. Lamb poetically calls “a little woodland gem in a wilderness of waters,” is an island on the east side of Gardiner's Bay, three miles northeast from the shore of East Hampton town, 101 miles from New York city. It is 7 miles long by 3 miles wide in its widest part, from which it diminishes in some parts to the width of a mere sand beach. The first settlement was made upon it in 1639, by Lion Gardiner, that being the first English settlement within the county. The island has ever since been owned in the family. It covers an area of 3,300 acres and belongs to East Hampton town. Population, 40. A light house on the northern point is 27 feet high.



OLD HALLOCK HOMESTEAD, FRANKLINVILLE.
Early home of Mr. J. N. Hallock of the “Christian at Work.”

GLEN COVE—a village of 2,240 inhabitants in the northwest part of the town of Oyster Bay. It is a beautiful old village, located near Hempstead Harbor, upon which it has a steamboat landing. The village is surrounded by picturesque scenery and a rugged and fertile district. It is on the Glen Cove Branch R. R., 28 miles from L. I. City. Duryea's starch factory, the largest in the world, is located here. The village has 3 hotels, 2

newspapers and 4 churches—Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Methodist Episcopal.

GLENDALE STATION—a post village in the southern part of Newtown on the Montauk Division R. R., 6 miles from L. I. City. The people are printers, book-binders, book agents and farmers. There are 3 churches—Roman Catholic, Baptist and Congregational. Ridgewood, the site of the reservoir of the Nassau Water Works, is a short distance west of here,

GLEN HEAD—a post hamlet and railroad station in the western part of the town of Oyster Bay, on the Glen Cove Branch R. R., 26 miles from L. I. City. It has steamboat connection by way of Glenwood, 1 mile west. The land is rolling and the soil strong, and farming the principal occupation. Jones' Institute, a poor house for the towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, is located here. The village has a Reformed Dutch church.

GLENWOOD—a hamlet of 150 population, on Hempstead Harbor, in the western part of the town of Oyster Bay. It has a steamboat landing on the east side of the harbor. The railroad station of Glen Head is 1 mile east. A Methodist church is located here.

GOOD GROUND—a village of 553 population, in the central part of Southampton town, on the Montauk Division, L. I. R. R., 84 miles from L. I. City. It occupies a level section of country, the central village being surrounded by several hamlets lying within a radius of two miles. These are Squiretown, Canoe Place, Pon Quogue, Springville and Tianna. The central village contains a hotel, two or three stores and a Methodist Episcopal church. Considerable quantities of strawberries are raised here. Besides farming, the people are interested in the fisheries of the bays, which lie on either side, Shinnecock on the south and Peconic on the north.

GRAVESEND—a town of Kings County, occupying the extreme southwestern point of Long Island. It was settled by English colonists from Massachusetts about the year 1640, who named it in honor of their former home in England. The town is nearly triangular in shape, and is bounded by New Utrecht and Flatbush on the northwest and Flatlands on the northeast, while the south side is directly exposed to the ocean. It covers an area of nearly 6,000 acres. The surface is generally low and level, the highest elevations being the sand-hills along the ocean shore. The celebrated watering places, Manhattan Beach, Brighton Beach and Coney Island, are in this town. The post offices of Gravesend and Sheepshead Bay are in this town.

GRAVESEND—a post village pleasantly situated in the central part of the town of the same name, on the level, fertile plains of that part of the Island. The people are, many of them, the descendants of the early settlers, whose character for honesty, thrift and sterling social qualities they have largely inherited. Though under the shadow of the great city of Brooklyn, being but 5 miles from it, the place maintains a refreshing air of quiet retirement, the people being principally farmers. The village has 3 churches—Reformed Dutch, Methodist Episcopal and African M. E. South Greenfield, one and a half miles northeast, and Unionville, one mile west, are localities.

T. W. Wheeler, Boots & Shoes, Port Jefferson.

GREAT GULL ISLAND—containing an area of 15 acres, is a rock-bound isle, 7 miles beyond the end of the land at Orient Point and in line with the north coast of the Island. It belongs to the town of Southold.

GREAT HOG NECK—a peninsula 2 miles south of the village of Southold, projecting 2 miles into Peconic Bay. It comprises a school district, and covers nearly 2,000 acres, the most of which is excellent farming land. It is divided into about 35 farms, and may properly be regarded as an adjunct of Southold.

GREAT NECK—a rich and beautiful rural district in the northwest part of the town of North Hempstead, at the terminus of the North Side Division R. R., 14 miles from L. I. City. It has 2 churches—Free church and Roman Catholic—and a population of 1,112. The surface is high and rugged, overlooking miles of water view and distant landscape. There are many elegant country residences here, many of the residents of the section being business men of New York city.



GREEN LAWN—population 127; is a pleasant hamlet and railroad station on the elevated and fertile plain on the north side of the town of Huntington, 38 miles distant, by rail, from Long Island City. Its name is suggestive of the beauty of the locality, which was once known as Old Fields.

GREEN POINT—the northern section of the present city limits of Brooklyn, in Kings County, adjoining Long Island City.

GREENPORT—an incorporated village of 2,370 inhabitants, lying on the south side of the narrow strip of land in which the north fork of the east end terminates. It lies on Greenport Harbor, an arm of Gardiner's Bay that reaches around the north side of Shelter Island to grasp Peconic Bay, and has a large maritime interest. The village site was called Sterling within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant," and at that time there was no

village here. It is probably the youngest of the large villages of the county. The Main Line of the L. I. R. R. terminates here, 95 miles from Long Island City. Ferries cross to the landings on Shelter Island, at Prospect Grove, Deering's Harbor, and Manhasset House, about half a mile south from here. Steamboats connect this village with Sag Harbor, New London, New York, Hartford and all landings on the Connecticut River from Saybrook to Hartford. The village is regularly laid out and well built. It has ship yards, marine railways, 2 wharves, a large number of the usual village stores, a custom house, 7 churches—Congregational, Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal and African—2 national banks, lodges of Free Masons and Odd Fellows, a Grand Army Post, a magnificent public school building, 2 newspapers, and a fleet of about 250 vessels of all sizes and classes engaged in commerce and the fisheries, the latter interest being more largely represented here than in any other port on the Island.

GREENVILLE—a section of the village of Sayville, which see.

GREENWICH POINT—a farming district in the central part of the town of Hempstead, 2 miles southeast from that village, and about the same distance north of Freeport.

GUNTHERVILLE—a locality near Gravesend Bay, in the southwestern part of the town of Gravesend.

HALF HOLLOW—a romantic locality, occupied by scattered farms of rich level or rolling land, mingled with rugged hills, in the southern part of Huntington town, one and a half miles north of Deer Park station, on the L. I. R. R. It lies where the hill country gives way to the more level plain that stretches to the south side of the Island. It is sometimes called Half-way-hollow Hills. These hills abound in material for making brick, and this industry has been carried on here. It has a population of 100 and a church.

HASHAMOMACK—a locality in the eastern part of Southold town, 2 miles east of the village of that name. A creek from the bay nearly cuts the land in two, and furnishes a site for a tide mill. The settlement is an ancient one, having been commenced about the time of the first settlement of the town. It contains 143 inhabitants. The name is also spelled Arshamom-oque. Brick making was at one time carried on here. The land is flat and the soil rich.

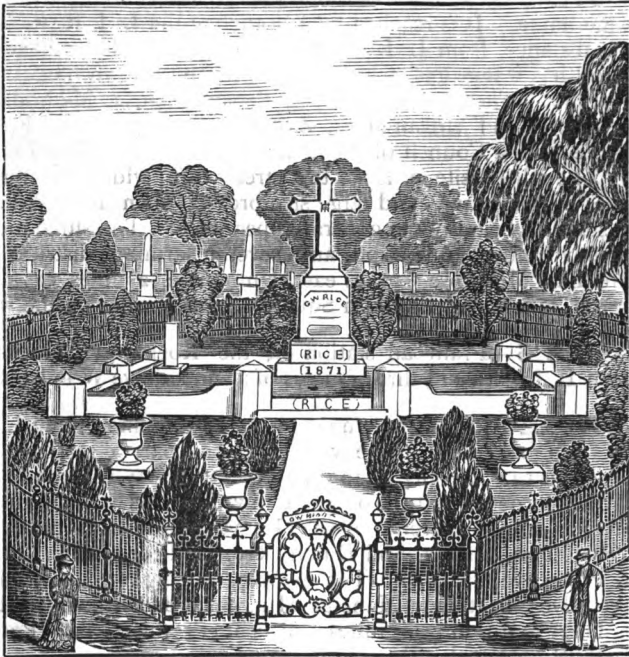
HAUPPAUGE—lies on the dividing line between the towns of Smithtown and Islip, in a hilly country whence numerous springs flow to make Nisse-quoque River. It has two or three stores, a Methodist Episcopal church and a population of about 250. It lies three miles south from Smithtown railroad station, and 43 miles from New York city. It is surrounded by woodlands, but the locality has many improved farms. It is accessible by way of Central Islip, on the L. I. R. R., which is two miles south from here.

HAY GROUND—a hamlet lying about 2 miles west of the central village of Bridgehampton, near Killis Pond, comprising about 20 houses.

HEAD-OF-THE-RIVER—a post office and section of the village of Smithtown, which see.

Farmers will be interested in reading page 4.

HEMPSTEAD TOWN—the largest town of Queens County. It lies on the south side, having a length of 13 miles from east to west and a breadth of 9 miles from north to south. The extension of Rockaway Beach to the west gives it an ocean front of 18 miles. The surface is generally flat, and the soil moderately fertile. The town has no hills, but numerous swamps and streams occur along the south side. A vast tract of common land in the northern part, known as Hempstead Plains, was devoted to pasturage until it was sold to A. T. Stewart about 15 years ago. The proceeds of this sale were dedicated by the town to the support of the common schools. The proceeds from this fund in 1884 gave to this purpose \$11,938.47. The town contains about 75,000 acres, 36,723 acres of which are improved land. The first settlement was made on the present site of Hempstead vil-



RICE MONUMENT, PATCHOGUE.

lage in 1643 by English settlers, who submitted to the Dutch rule, and in the following year received a patent from Gov. Kieft for the ground. The town formerly comprised the territory now occupied by North Hempstead, which was set off in 1784. At that time the name of this town was changed to South Hempstead, in contradistinction to the other, but in 1801 the name was changed to its present form. The fisheries of the bay along the south side form one of the chief industries of the people. Market gardening and general farming are also largely carried on. The railroad facilities are favorable to those who wish to reside here while they do business in the city, and these facilities are improved by many, especially in the villages in

the western part of the town. The city of Brooklyn is supplied with water, a considerable part of which comes from the ponds and streams of this town. The bay here is full of marshy islands, the names of some of which are Hog Island, Cedar Island, White Hill, Great Marsh, Emerson's Patter, Black Banks Marsh, Skow Island, Elder Island, Sea Dog Bar, High Flats, Hicks Beach, Long Beach, Ale Wife Point and Crow Island. The post offices of this town are Baldwins, East Hinsdale, East Rockaway, Elmont, Far Rockaway, Foster's Meadow, Freeport, Garden City, Hempstead, Lawrence Station, Long Beach, Merrick, Oceanus, Pearsalls, Ridgewood, Rockville Centre, Seaford, Smithville South, Valley Stream and Woodside. It has a population of 18,164. The cultivation of oysters in the bay is an important industry. Over a quarter of a million dollars' worth were shipped from here in 1884.

HEMPSTEAD—a substantial old village in the central part of the town of the same name. It is reached by a branch of the L. I. R. R. at Mineola, the total distance from L. I. City being 21 miles. The village is incorporated and has water, gas, a fire department and a town hall. The population is 2,521. There are Episcopal, Presbyterian, 2 Methodist, Roman Catholic, Baptist and African M. E. Zion churches, lodges of Free Masons and Odd Fellows, a Council of Royal Arcanum, a boys' school and 2 newspapers. The village site is level, the streets are wide and straight, and shade trees of rich growth and large size protect them from the heat of the summer sun and beautify the general appearance. The surrounding country is mostly under cultivation, and several farming districts occupy it. These are East Meadow, 3 miles east, Uniondale, 2 miles east, Norwood, Washington Square and Franklin Square, about 2 miles on the west.

HEWLETT'S—a railroad station on the Rockaway Branch R. R., 18 miles from L. I. City and three-fourths of a mile above Woodsburgh.

HICKSVILLE—an old settlement on the Main Line of the L. I. R. R., 26 miles from L. I. City, in the western central part of the town of Oyster Bay. It is on the level plain, and during late years has made considerable growth, the newer settlers being largely Germans. The village has a population of 1,621, churches of the German Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Union Protestant, Baptist, and Dutch Reformed denominations, and two Mutual Protective Societies. The people are engaged in farming, tailoring and silver beating. Manetto Hill, east, Bedelltown, southeast, and Island Trees south, are localities adjacent to this. The Port Jefferson Branch R. R. leaves the Main Line here.

HINSDALE—a railroad junction where the Central Extension leaves the Main Line R. R., 15 miles from L. I. City. See East Hinsdale.

HOLBROOK—on the line of the L. I. R. R., though without a station. This little settlement was commenced in the midst of the woods in 1848. It now has a church—Presbyterian—and a population of 201. It lies on the northern border of Islip town, 48 miles in an air line from New York city. It is about 2 miles east of Ronkonkoma.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at B. D. & A. T. Norton's, Port Jefferson

HOLTSVILLE—a village of 138 inhabitants, on the wooded plain in the western central part of Brookhaven town. The railroad station at this place is called Waverly, and its distance is 5½ miles from Long Island City. The village has a Baptist church.

HOPEDALE—a hamlet on the Long Island R. R., in the hilly region in the southeastern corner of the town of Newtown, and about 2 miles northwest of Jamaica.

HUNTER'S POINT—the southwestern section of Long Island City. It is the main terminus and principal depot of the Long Island Railroad. The Queens County Court House, a large and handsome building, nearly new, is located here.



SOUTHOLD CHURCH, SOUTHOLD.

HUNTINGTON TOWN—the extreme northwestern township of Suffolk County. It occupies a territory extending eight miles east and west and ten miles north and south. Of the 50,000 acres in the town about 28,000 are improved. A considerable portion of the town is occupied by highly cultivated and productive farms. The southern boundary runs parallel with the Long Island Railroad and one mile north from it. The surface along that side is hilly, as it is also along the north side, while a large extent of elevated level land lies between. The first settlement was made by Englishmen about the year 1653, the first record of a purchase from the Indians bearing that date. The site of the first settlement, known as the "Town Spot," is in the eastern part of the present village of Huntington. The population of the town is 8,098. The highest land on Long Island appears near the west line of this town. The town contains the following post offices: Cold Spring Harbor, Huntington, Centreport, Northport, Green Lawn, Melville, Elwood and Commac.

HUNTINGTON—the principal village of Huntington town, is beautifully situated among and upon the hills of the north side, near the head of a harbor of the same name that extends inland a mile from Huntington Bay. The surroundings of the village are extremely picturesque, and pleasant homes, many of them occupied by men who do business in the city, are to be seen on every hand. The main village centre is 32 miles distant from New York city, and about one and a half miles north from the railroad station bearing its name. It has a population of 2,952; eight churches—2 Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist, Universalist, Baptist and Roman Catholic; Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges, a public library, a fire company, and two newspapers. Valuable clay beds abound in the neighborhood, and the manufacture of bricks and pottery is an important interest. The soil of the surrounding hills and valleys abounds in fertility, and farming is successfully carried on. The public school is one of the best equipped and conducted, and the largest in the county.

HYDE PARK—a railroad station on the Main Line, 17 miles from L. I. City. The post office name is New Hyde Park.

INDIAN HEAD—a rural neighborhood in the western part of Smithtown, near St. Johnland. A piece of aboriginal sculpture representing the head of an Indian, carved from the native stone, once rested upon a rock by the side of a pond in this locality, and suggested the name. The natives are said to have indulged the belief that if this head were removed from its resting place by human hands it would return again, but the duration of its absence is now almost beyond the grasp of the memory of the oldest living resident.

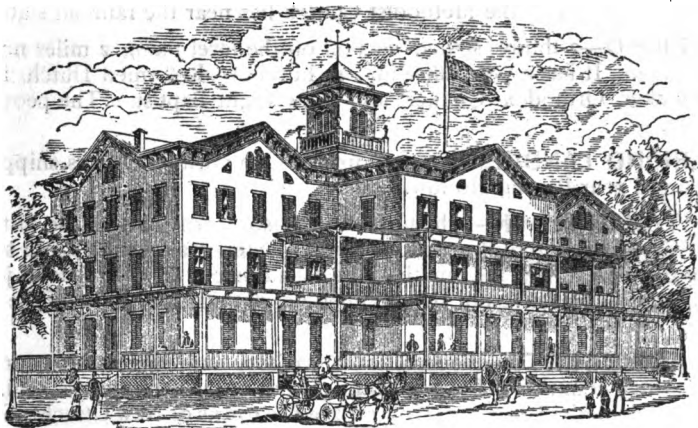
INGLEWOOD—see Queens.

ISLIP TOWN—a level township in the western part of Suffolk county, on the Great South Bay. It is 14 miles long, from east to west, and 6 to 8 miles wide. The most populous section is along the south side. Several small settlements range along the northern border on the Main Line of the L. I. R. R. Between these two sections lies an almost unbroken expanse of woodland, three or four miles wide and the entire length of the town. Of the 64,000 acres covered by the town only about 8,000 acres are improved. It has a population of 6,453. The settlements along the south side form a continuous village scattered along the old South Country Road, which forms a delightful drive from one end of the town to the other. On the way you pass more princely residences, improved and ornamented country homes and grounds than can be seen on any other equal stretch of road on Long Island. The post offices in this town are: Bay Port, Bay Shore, Brentwood, Holbrook, Central Islip, Fire Island, Islip, Oakdale Station and Sayville. The first settlement within this town was made in 1701, though possession of some part of the land was obtained as early as 1683.

ISLIP—a village on the Montauk Division of L. I. R. R., 43 miles from Long Island City, and in the central southern part of the town of the same name. It contains a large number of beautiful, costly residences and many neat and comfortable homes. The village presents a general air of thrift

Clothing at B. D. & A. T. Norton's, Port Jefferson.

and the hand of improvement is visible on every side. It has four churches—Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal—a lodge of Free Masons, stores, boarding houses, a canning factory, marine railways, planing mill, and a population of 1,127. The finest school building in Suffolk county has just been completed here. Many wealthy New York business men have residences here, among which the most extensive are the country seats of George L. Lorillard and Wm. K. Vanderbilt, in the eastern suburb of the village.



PAVILION, ISLIP.

JAMAICA TOWN—the southwestern town of Queens County ; it comprises an area of 25,000 acres and contains a population of 10,088. The surface is generally level, the southern part, bordering on Jamaica Bay, being largely occupied with low lands through which numerous streams run to the bay. The town contains 9,927 acres of improved farm land. The water supply of Brooklyn draws from the streams of this town. The town is bounded by New Lots, in Kings County, on the west, Newtown and Flushing on the north, and Hempstead on the east. Rockaway Beach, belonging to Hempstead extends along the entire ocean front before this town, so that it has no sea beach. The town was founded by English settlers in 1656. It was in early times called Rusdorpe. The original line of the Long Island Railroad makes a straight course through the northern part, and the South Side and Rockaway Railroads run across it. The post offices of Jamaica, Queens, Richmond Hill, Springfield Store and Woodhaven are in this town.

JAMAICA—an incorporated village in the central part of the town of the same name, 10 miles from L. I. City. Nearly all the railroads of the Island centre and diverge here. The village has 3,922 inhabitants, 8 churches—Presbyterian, Reformed Dutch, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, German Lutheran, Af. Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal—lodges of Free Masons and Odd Fellows, a council of Royal Arcanum, Jamaica Council C. B. L., 3 newspapers, 5 common schools, and 3 high schools. Farming and general business occupy the people, and many residents are doing business in the city. The village has a pleasant appearance, with broad, well-shaded streets, large old trees and fine residences.

The County Clerk's office is situated here, and the village has a Town Hall, the largest building of the kind in rural Long Island.

JAMESPORT—a village of modern origin, pleasantly situated on a point projecting into Peconic Bay, in the southeast part of the town of Riverhead. It has a population of 453, and 2 churches—Methodist Episcopal and Congregational. It is divided into the lower and upper section, the railroad station, 79 miles from Long Island City, being between them. The lower section is on the bay, while the upper section, once called Lower Aquebogue, lies a mile north, on the Middle Country Road. A camp ground belonging to the Methodist Church lies near the railroad station.

JERICHO—a thinly settled section on the level plain, 2 miles north of Hicksville. It has a post office and 4 churches—Reformed Dutch, Hicksite Quaker, Orthodox Quaker and New Light Baptist. The people are farmers.

JERICHO LANDING—a point from which cordwood was shipped on the Sound near Baiting Hollow.

KETCHABONOCK—a hamlet in the southern part of the district of Westhampton. Here the great bay which extends along the south side for more than two-thirds the length of the Island is cut off by the land joining the beach, and as a result, this hamlet lies within half a mile of the ocean shore.

KINGS COUNTY—the smallest in territory and largest in population of the three counties of Long Island. It lies at the extreme west end, comprehending the city of Brooklyn and the five towns of New Utrecht, Gravesend, Flatbush, Flatlands and New Lots. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 10 miles, and its greatest width is 9 miles. It covers about 56 square miles and contains a population of 599,495. Its growth during the last half century may be seen by comparing the above figures with those of its population in 1835, which were 32,057.

KOUWENHOVEN—a station on the Manhattan Beach R. R., in the town of Flatlands, about 8 miles from L. I. City.

LAKE GROVE—a village in the western central part of Brookhaven town, on the northeast of Lake Ronkonkoma. Its population, numbering 398, consists mainly of farmers. Several city men have made country homes for themselves in the quiet and refreshing atmosphere of this retreat. The village has three churches—Protestant Episcopal, Baptist and Methodist Episcopal. It lies 2 miles north of the L. I. R. R., at Ronkonkoma, and 47 miles from New York city. The surface is rolling, and groves abound. Hence the name.

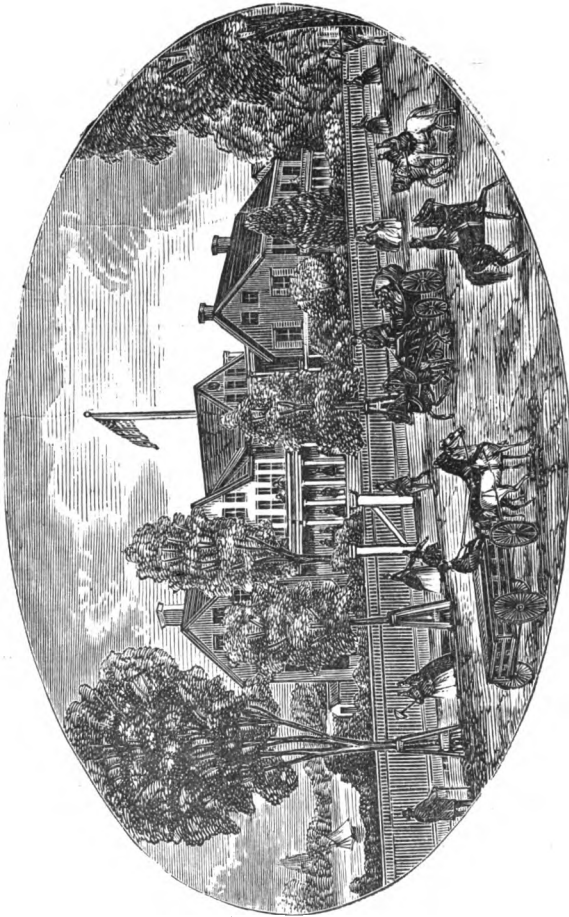
LAKEVILLE—a locality in the western part of North Hempstead, one and a half miles southeast of Little Neck. A Zion M. E. church is located here. A pretty lake in the neighborhood suggests its name.

LATTINGTOWN—a hamlet in the northern part of Oyster Bay town, near the Sound, one and a half miles northwest of Locust Valley. The land is high and rugged. The locality has a Free church and a population of 200.

Boots & Shoes at B. D. & A. T. Norton's, Port Jefferson.

LAUREL HILL—a regularly laid out village in the western part of Newtown, on Newtown Creek. It has a post office, a Roman Catholic and a Protestant church, a lodge of St. Patrick Alliance, and manufactures of chemicals and fertilizers. The people are mostly mechanics and laborers. Calvary Cemetery is in this locality.

LAURELTON—a locality among the hills on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor, in the eastern part of the town of Oyster Bay. It is frequented by summer pleaurists, and has a steamboat landing and a few houses.



LAKE HOUSE, ISLIP.

LAWRENCE STATION—a village in the southwestern part of the town of Hempstead, on the Rockaway Branch, 21 miles from L. I. City. It has Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant churches, and a public school and reading room. Many cottages are occupied here by people from the city. The view of the sea is magnificent. Westville is a locality near the water, mainly occupied by baymen. Ocean Point, northeast,

Isle of Wight, and Cedarhurst, south, are localities within a mile of this.

LINDEN HILL—a locality in the western part of Newtown, between East Williamsburgh and Maspeth.

LITTLE GULL ISLAND—a little island of the sea, but 1 acre in area, lying a little more than 7 miles beyond Orient Point and just beyond Great Gull Island, in the line of the coast. It has been protected from the action of the sea by a stone wall around it, and upon it stands an important lighthouse having a fog bell. This marks the passage from the Ocean into the Sound. The tower is 56 feet high and stands upon a base 18 feet above the water.

LITTLE HOG NECK—a beautiful point of land extending 2 miles into Peconic Bay from the vicinity of the village of Peconic. In its widest part it is three-fourths of a mile wide, and thence tapers to a point. Improvements have been made upon it as a summer resting place, for which purpose it has attractions too numerous to be enumerated here. It has been called Nassau Point, and Peconic Park.

LITTLE NECK—a post village in the northeastern part of the town of Flushing, partly extending into North Hempstead. It is on the North Side Division R. R., 13 miles from L. I. City. It has a Union chapel and a Protestant Episcopal church. The people are engaged in farming and oystering. Alley Mills is a locality one and a half miles southwest of here.

LITTLE NECK—lies between Centreport and Northport Harbors, in the town of Huntington. It contains about 700 acres. Valuable beds of clay and sand have been discovered upon its northeastern shore, and these have been extensively worked, the products being sent to all parts of the country where they are used in the manufacture of fire-brick, pottery, and iron stone China ware.

LLOYD'S NECK—a peninsula extending into the Sound from the northwest corner of the town of Huntington, to which it is attached by a narrow isthmus of sand. It contains about 2,600 acres of good land and about inhabitants. The territory is a part of Oysterbay town in Queens county. It has extensive beds of fine white clay and yellow ochre. It was fortified by the British during the Revolution.

LOCUST AVENUE—a station on the Montauk Division, 12 miles from L. I. City.

LOCUST GROVE—a neighborhood of farmers, 2 miles southwest of Syosset, in the central part of the town of Oyster Bay.

LOCUST VALLEY—a village, surrounded by rich farming lands and beautiful scenery, in the northern part of the town of Oyster Bay, and at the terminus of the Glen Cove Branch R. R., 30 miles from L. I. City. It has a post office, 3 churches—Methodist Episcopal, Reformed Dutch and Friends—a population of 1,309, a large canning factory and a Friends' College for girls and boys endowed by the late Gideon Frost. General farming occupies the people, and the culture of asparagus is a specialty largely carried on. The old village of Locust Valley is about 1 mile east of the railroad station.

LONG BEACH—a popular sea-side resort on the beach, south side of the town of Hempstead, 25 miles from Long Island City. It is reached by a branch railroad from the Montauk Division at Pearsalls. It has an excellent beach, a shallow, gradual slope and no undertow. The island is 7 miles long. The Long Beach Hotel, owned by the Hempstead Improvement Co. is said to be the largest seaside hotel in the world. There are also 17 cottages and 1,200 bathing houses. Point Lookout is at the upper end of the island. A chapel has been erected for the accommodation of services during the summer, and a post office is then maintained.

LONG ISLAND CITY—a newly laid out and incorporated city, occupying the extreme northwest part of Queens County. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide by $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, and lies with the East River on its northwest side, that water and Bowery Bay on the northeast, Newtown on the southeast, and Brooklyn, from which it is separated by Newtown Creek, on the southwest.



MANHANSETT HOUSE, SHELTER ISLAND.

It includes the localities of Astoria and East Astoria in the northern part, Ravenswood and South Astoria in the central part, and Blissville, Dutch Kills and Hunter's Point in the southern part. The last mentioned locality was about twenty-five years ago made the western terminus of the Long Island Railroad. It is in the extreme southwest corner of the city, at the mouth of Newtown Creek. Astoria, Ravenswood and Long Island City are post offices. This city is the county seat, a fine building for court house and a jail having been recently erected. The population of the city is 17,129.

LONG SWAMP—a locality occupied by about a dozen farms, in the central part of the town of Huntington, on the Middle Country Road. It was once the central point for meetings of the people of the town, and an ancient "tavern" stood on the post road.

LOWER AQUEBOGUE—see Jamesport.

MANHANSETT HOUSE—a hotel with neighboring cottages, occupying a beautiful site on the north shore of Shelter Island across the channel from Greenport. It is upon the tract of about 200 acres laid out by the Shelter Island Park Association as a seaside watering place, in 1872. It has a steamboat wharf, telegraph, post-office and electric lights upon the grounds.

MANHASSET—in the central part of North Hempstead, at the head of Manhasset Bay, is a village of 507 inhabitants, having post office and churches of Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Methodist and Friends. It is reached by stage from Great Neck which is two miles west. It is a beautiful region of alternating hills and valleys, shady woodlands and fertile plains.

MANNETTO HILL—a farming district in the interior of Oyster Bay town, 3 miles east of Hicksville.

MANORVILLE—a scattered village in the eastern part of the town of Brookhaven, at the junction of the Sag Harbor Branch with the Main Line of the L. I. R. R. Distance from Long Island City 66 miles. The locality comprises 4 school districts and contains a population of 318. There are 2 stores and 2 churches—Methodist Protestant and Presbyterian. Peconic River has its rise near here, and it is fed by numerous ponds and marshes about here. The culture of cranberries is carried on to considerable extent. Other products of the locality are cordwood, potatoes, cauliflower and strawberries.

MASTIC—a peninsula covering over 5,000 acres, which shoves into the bay on the south side of Brookhaven town, nearly cutting it in two. It contains some excellent farm land. It was once a part of the Manor of St. George, and has been the residence of several prominent men in their day. Among these may be named Col. William Smith, the patentee who was chief Justice, and for a time acting Governor of the Colony, Gen. William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull, President of the Provincial Congress, whose untimely fate at the beginning of the Revolution deprived the cause of an advocate who promised to rank with Washington; and Gen. John Smith, United States Senator from 1804 to 1813. The homestead of the latter is still occupied by his grandson, Hon. Egbert T. Smith. The entire peninsula contains a population of 63. The Indian settlement of Poosepatuck lies on the east side. Near this is the railroad station called Forge.

MATINECOCK—a locality among the hills in the northern part of Oyster Bay, near Bayville, and two miles northeast of Locust Valley.

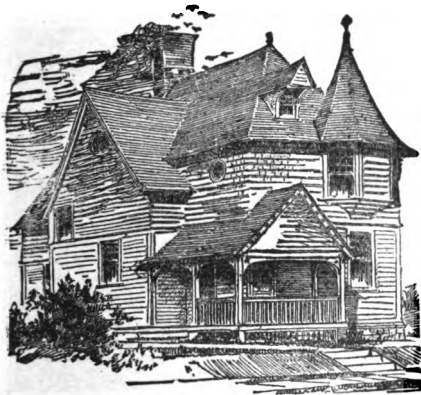
MATTITUCK—a village of 843 inhabitants, pleasantly situated in the midst of a fertile section of farm land, in the western part of the town of Southold, near Peconic Bay, and on the L. I. R. R., 83 miles from Long Island City. It has many pleasant residences and shady streets, several large stores and shops, a hotel, a grange, and 3 churches—Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal. Several creeks put into the shore from the bay, and Mattituck Creek comes to the village from the Sound, a pretty sheet of water with rambling arms, extending 2 miles into the land.

Hats & Caps at B. D. & A. T. Norton's, Port Jefferson.

MASPETH—a village in the western part of the town of Newtown, the people of which are largely engaged in market gardening. The village has Roman Catholic, Methodist and African Methodist churches, a council of Royal Arcanum, lodge of Free Masons, and a Prudential Association. There is here a large oil cloth manufactory.

MECOX—a locality belonging to Bridgehampton lying between the central village and the ocean, between Mecox Bay and Sagg Pond.

MEDFORD—a railroad station on the Main Line of the L. I. R. R., $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Long Island City. It contains two houses, and is surrounded by woods. A stage line crossing the Island between Patchogue and Port Jefferson makes connections at this point on certain days of the week.



A MODERN ANTIQUE COTTAGE.

MELVILLE—once called Sweet Hollow, is a pleasant farming village of 200 inhabitants in the southwest part of Huntington town. It has two churches—Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal. The surface is hilly, and the well kept farms interspersed with patches of luxuriant forest growth lend the region a picturesque attractiveness. It lies three miles northeast from Farmingdale, or the same distance northwest from West Deer Park on the Main Line of the L. I. R. R., its air-line distance from New York being 30 miles.

MERRICK—on the Montauk Division, 25 miles from Long Island City, in the southeastern part of the town of Hempstead. Marshes and cedar thickets abound in this vicinity, affording covert or wild birds and other game, which attract a large number of sportsmen during the favorite seasons. The village has a Protestant Episcopal church, 2 stores, 1 hotel and a school. Farming is the principal occupation of the people, the surface being level and low and the soil good. The Merrick Camp-meeting Grounds, owned by an Association belonging to the Methodist Episcopal church, is near here. A considerable of milk is shipped from this station to the city.

MIDDLE ISLAND—a scattered settlement of 283 inhabitants, in the central part of Brookhaven town, on the old Middle Country Road. It has two stores and two churches—Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal. The people are farmers. Peach growing receives considerable attention. Several small lakes lie in the locality. Judge Bartlett, of the Supreme Court has a country retreat here. The place lies 56 miles from New York city, and 5 miles northwest from the L. I. R. R. at Yaphank, with which it is connected by stage.

New Howe Sewing Machine at A. T. Norton's, Port Jefferson,

MIDDLE VILLAGE—a village in the western part of Newtown, 4 miles from the East River, on the Williamsburgh & Jamaica Turnpike. It has 5 churches—Presbyterian, Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist and Roman Catholic—2 large cemeteries, Mt. Olivet and Lutheran, and 2 smaller ones, a crematory, 12 marble shops, 11 florists, 15 hotels and a number of market gardeners.

MILLBURN—a locality in the southern part of Baldwins, in the central part of the town of Hempstead.

MILL NECK—a peninsula in the northern part of Oyster Bay town, on the west side of Oyster Bay Harbor, 2 miles east of Locust Valley. It has a population of about 150.

MILLER'S PLACE—a post hamlet, compactly built and beautifully situated on the elevated plain, one mile from the Sound, on the north side of Brookhaven town, and 5 miles east of the railroad terminus at Port Jefferson. Air line distance from New York city 55 miles. It has a population of 134 and lies in the midst of a group of well tilled farms.

MILLS' POND—a pretty little hamlet in the northeastern part of Smithtown, adjoining St. James on the east. It comprises about a dozen houses, but the land is level and high, and luxuriant shade trees and apple orchards abound.

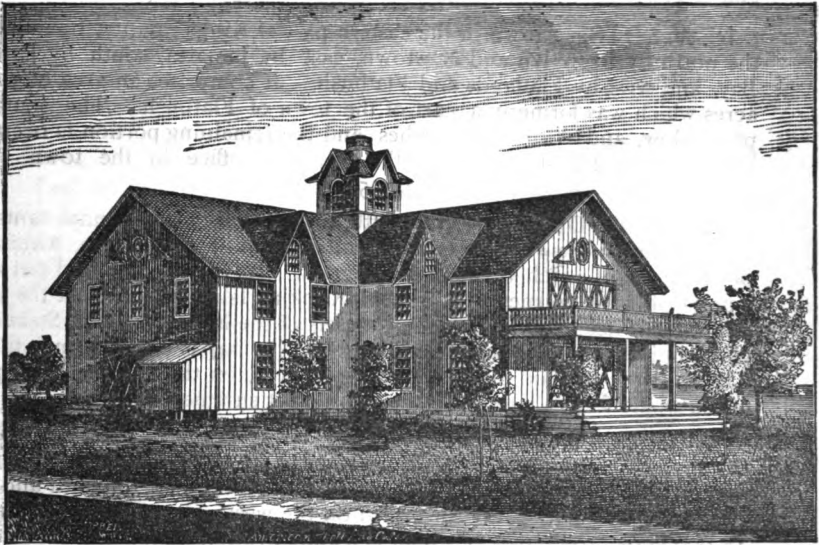
MINEOLA—in the central southern part of the town of North Hempstead, and partly within the town of Hempstead; it is a village of 313 inhabitants on the Main Line, 19 miles from L. I. City. It has a Methodist Episcopal church. The Queens County Insane Asylum and the Agricultural Fair Grounds are located here. The County Court House formerly stood about 1 mile northwest from the railroad station. From this point the Gler Cove Branch R. R. diverges on the north and the Hempstead Branch on the south. Herrick's is a locality $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles northwest, and Searingtown 2 miles north. Farming is largely and profitably carried on about these neighborhoods, a level surface and rich soil and convenient railroad facilities affording favorable conditions.

MONTAUK—the true Indian word Montaukett signifying a hilly place, is a peninsula about 10 miles in length, at the eastern extremity of the lower branch of the east end of Long Island. It is a part of the town of East Hampton, and contains about 9,000 acres, much of the soil being a fine rich loam, affording a perennial growth of grass. About 750 acres of it are rocky and barren wastes, and 1,000 are woodland. It has several large ponds and bays. The existing conditions were extremely favorable for making this a large pasture field, and as such it was occupied a company of Hampton farmers from the early years of the settlement until Oct. 22, 1879, when it was sold under a judgment in partition, and purchased by Arthur Benson of Brooklyn, for \$151,000. A remnant of the Montauk Indians held certain rights of occupancy and use. Their last "king" Stephen Pharaoh died in 1880. Upon the ground which was once the favorite residence of those Indians, several cottages of luxurious design and appointments have recently been built for summer occupancy. The site and surroundings are indeed entrancing, but it is a curious fact that the spot, so rich in scenic beauty and health giving atmosphere, has undergone no intermediate stages of improvement—only a restful blank of two centuries—

Farmers will be interested in reading page 4

between the residence of the unlettered savage and the summer resting place of the refinement and wealth of our day of boasted civilization. The lighthouse upon the extreme point, which is a bold headland, called by the Indians Wamponamou, was built in 1795 upon a tract of ten acres which was ceded to the United States in 1792. The lantern is 160 feet above the sea.

MORICHES—a village of 259 inhabitants in the southern part of Brookhaven town on the old South Country Road, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile northeast from Forge station on the Southern railroad. It has a paper mill on Forge River, a school and a store. The locality is a pleasant one, in the midst of level, well cultivated fields.



EXHIBITION HALL, COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS, RIVERHEAD.

MORRIS PARK—a railroad station and prospective settlement on the Brooklyn Central R. R., 1 mile west of Jamaica. The site is level and clear.

MOUNT MISERY—the peninsula lying between Port Jefferson and Mt. Sinai harbors in the northern part of Brookhaven town.

MT. SINAI—a village of 275 inhabitants upon and among a wild cluster of rugged and rocky hills in the northern part of Brookhaven town, one mile from the Sound, and 53 miles from New York city. It lies 2 miles east of the railroad terminus at Port Jefferson. It has a shoal harbor, which has been rich in its product of clams. The village contains two churches—Congregational and Methodist Episcopal.

NASSAKEAG—see South Setauket.

NASSAU POINT—see Little Hog Neck, a former name.

New Remington Sewing Machine at A. T. Norton's, Port Jefferson.

NEW BRIDGE—a hamlet in the southeastern part of Hempstead town near Bellmore Station.

NEW CASSEL—a name given a few years since to a newly laid out settlement in the southeastern corner of North Hempstead on the L. I. R. R., 1 mile east of Westbury.

NEW HYDE PARK—a post village on the line between the towns of North Hempstead and Hempstead and on the Main Line R. R., the station being called Hyde Park. It has a Reformed Dutch church and manufactures of silk, harness and wagons. Farming for the New York markets is extensively carried on.

NEW LOTS—a town in the eastern part of Kings County, bounded on the north by Brooklyn and Newtown, east by Jamaica, south by Jamaica Bay, and west by Flatlands and Flatbush. It comprises an area of 3,800 acres which was formerly a part of the town of Flatbush. The southeast part is low, and skirted by marshes, and the remaining portion is occupied by the village of East New York, the only post office in the town. The town contains a population of 13,655.

NEW SUFFOLK—a pleasant little village of about 200 inhabitants, lying directly on the Peconic Bay $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Cutchogue, within the postal limits of which village it is included. It is regularly laid out upon a point of land formerly known as Robbins Island Neck. At the wharf the water is deep enough to admit vessels of the largest class. Steamboat communication with other landings on the bay is at times maintained. The village was laid out about the year 1840, on the prospective support of the whale fishery interest. It is a pleasant summer resort.

NEWTOWN, TOWN OF—the extreme western town of Queens County, it lies surrounded by Long Island City on the northwest, Bowery and Flushing bays on the north, Flushing on the east, Jamaica and New Lots on the south, and Brooklyn on the west. It comprises an area of 12,000 acres, some part of which is elevated rolling land, while other parts are low and marshy. The Indians called the region Wandowenock, and the English first made a settlement here in 1651 under the Dutch authority. The settlement was then called Middleburgh. The town contains 6,224 acres of improved land, and has a population of 9,804. Corona, Glendale Station, Laurel Hill, Maspeth, Middle Village, Newtown, Winfield Junction and Woodside are post offices of this town.

NEWTOWN—a village with well shaded grounds and established, homelike places, sufficiently elevated to be healthy, occupying the central part of the town of the same name. It is on the Flushing & North Side R. R., 5 miles from L. I. City. There are 4 churches—Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, Reformed Dutch and Methodist Episcopal—a lodge of Free Masons, a council of Royal Arcanum, public school and a St. John's Society. Many merchants, bankers and others doing business in New York city reside here. White Pot, Baxterville, Calamus Road and Hoffman Boulevard are localities in the neighborhood.

NEW UTRECHT—the extreme western town of Kings County and of Long Island. It lies on Gravesend Bay, the Narrows and New York Bay on the west and southwest, and is bounded by Brooklyn on the north,

Long Island farmers should read page 4.

Flatbush on the northeast and Gravesend on the southeast. Its area is about 4,000 acres and its population 4,742. The Bath & Coney Island R. R. runs across the town. Bay Ridge, Fort Hamilton and New Utrecht are post villages within it. Hills occur along the northern border and on the shore of the Narrows, but the southeast part is a level plain. The town was settled by Hollanders in 1654.

NEW UTRECHT—an ancient settlement in the southern part of the town of the same name. It is occupied mostly by farmers and men whose business is in the city. Facilities for communication are afforded by the Brooklyn, Bath & Coney Island R. R. The village has 2 churches—Methodist and Reformed Dutch—a lodge of Odd Fellows, a Young Men's Association, an academy and a car company.

NEW VILLAGE—an old settlement of farmers, lying on the Middle Country Road in the western part of Brookhaven town one mile north of Lake Grove. It has a population of 200, and a Congregational church. It extends along the main road three or four miles. It was formerly called West Middle Island. Its air line distance from New York is 48 miles.



A SEASIDE COTTAGE.

NISSEQUOGUE—a locality on the east side of the river of that name, in the northern part of Smithtown. Many luxuriant farms are to be seen in this section. It contains the spot where Richard Smith, the founder of the town, more than two hundred years ago established his home. This broad vicinage contains about 25 farm houses and lies three miles north from Smith-

town station on the S. T. & P. J. R. R.

NORTH BABYLON—a settlement composed mainly of farmers, including a population of about 200, scattered along the road two or three miles north from and contiguous to the village of Babylon. The land is level and the soil rich, and many excellent farms may be seen. The locality has several handsome residences, among which are the country retreats and extensive grounds of August Belmont and Austin Corbin. The nurseries of P. H. Foster are located here.

NORTH HAVEN—a settlement scattered over the beautifully undulating surface of a neck of land almost entirely surrounded by water lying northwest of the village of Sag Harbor with which it is connected by a bridge. This peninsula contains a population of 100 and has many handsome and pleasantly located residences.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD—a town occupying a central northern position in Queens County. It contains about 29,000 acres, of which 20,540 are improved farm land. The soil is good and many of the most substantial and prosperous farmers of Long Island are to be found here. The north shore is deeply indented by Little Neck Bay, Manhasset Bay and Hempstead Harbor. The greater part of the town is hilly, presenting an endless

New Davis' Sewing Machine at A. T. Norton's, Port Jefferson.

variety of undulations, and rising in some places to the height of about 350 feet. This section abounds in fine scenery, in which cultivated fields, dark, rich forests, the waters of the bays, the fading expanse of the Sound with its hundred sails, the mill, the farmhouse and the country residence all combine or interchange to make a scene of surpassing attractiveness. An unsuccessful attempt was made to found an English settlement here in 1640, but the settlers were driven away by the Dutch, and returning made the settlement at Southampton, in Suffolk County. This town was formed from Hempstead in 1784. It has a population of 7,560. The following post offices are in this town: East Williston, Great Neck, Manhasset, Mineola, New Hyde Park, Old Westbury, Port Washington, Roslyn and Westbury Station.

NORTHPORT—a thriving village of 1,381 inhabitants in the northeastern part of Huntington town at the terminus of the Northport Branch of the Long Island railroad. Its air-line distance from New York city is 36 miles; distance by rail from Long Island City 40¼ miles. The village is beautifully situated among the forest-crowned hills that play upon the shores of one of the most lovely sheets of water ever disturbed by the keel of a boat. The village is largely interested in shipbuilding and the bivalve products of the harbor, and stock-raising receives considerable attention in the vicinity, the fertile hills affording inviting conditions for this pursuit. It has a large number of stores and mechanic shops to supply its local wants; a weekly newspaper, three churches—Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian—Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges, and a Grand Army Post.

NORTH SEA—a hamlet of about 100 inhabitants on Peconic Bay, on the north side of Southampton town, and 3 miles north from the village that bears that name. Its site is in the heart of a rich farming section, and overlooks a magnificent prospect of the bay and landscape beyond.

NORTHVILLE—a village of farmers lying on the old North Country Road 5 miles northeast of Riverhead. The soil is rich and well cultivated the large home-like appearing farm houses with their surroundings of overflowing plenty testifying to the general prosperity of the people and the success of their efforts at improved cultivation of the soil. The Riverhead Town Agricultural Society has its principal field of operations here. A post office once established in this village was called Success, but it has been abandoned, and the people go to Riverhead for their mail. The population is 469. It has an academy and a Congregational church.

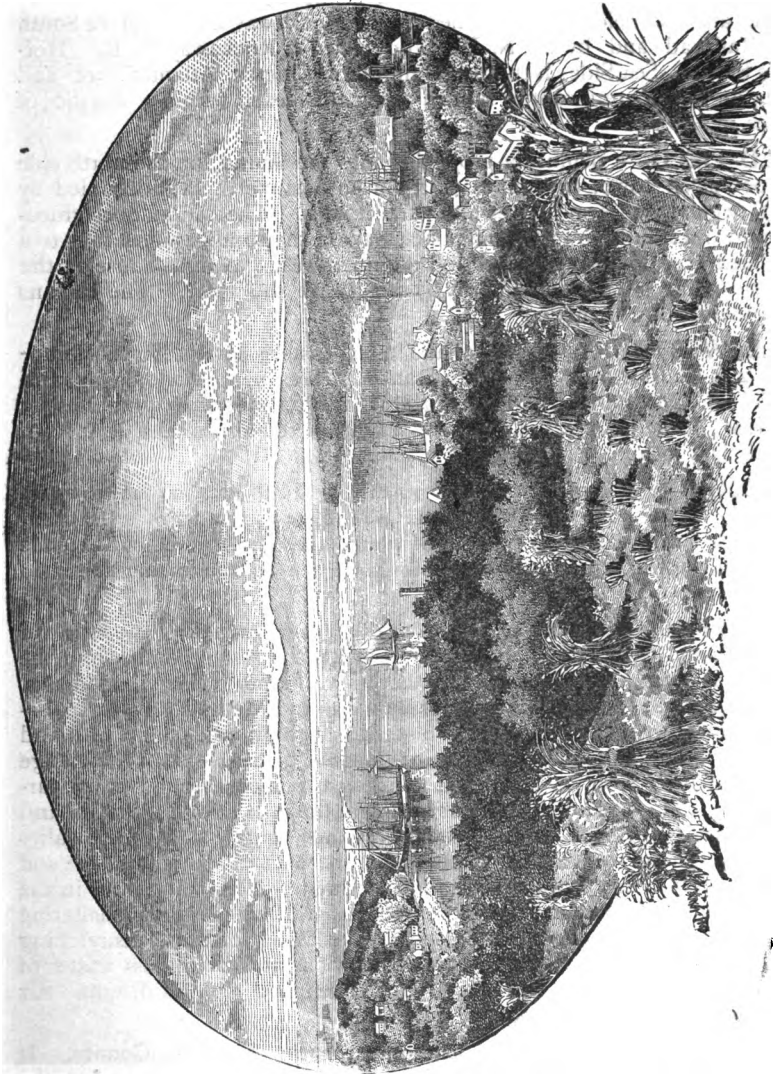
NORTHWEST—a farming settlement on the low hills bordering on Gardiner's Bay, in the northwest part of East Hampton town, 3 miles east of Sag Harbor. It contains a population of 78, and is near an arm of Shelter Island Sound called Northwest Harbor.

NORWOOD—a hamlet of less than half a dozen houses, in Brookhaven town, about two miles south of East Setauket.

NOYACK—a locality in the northeast part of Southampton town, on Peconic Bay, 4 miles west of Sag Harbor and the same distance north of Bridgehampton. The name is of Indian origin, meaning, "a point of land," which point extends sharply into Peconic Bay about 2 miles. A grist mill was once established here, on a cluster of ponds that have since been improved as trout ponds. The locality has about 75 inhabitants.

Successful farmers should read page 4

OAKDALE—a village of 187 inhabitants, in the southeast part of the town of Islip, on Montauk Division, L. I. R. R., 48 miles from Long Island City. It has an Episcopal church, the oldest church in this town. The village is one of modest pretensions, but it has an air of quiet comfort which invites to it many who wish to retire betimes from the busy scenes of the city.



VIEW OF FORT JEFFERSON FROM THE CEMETERY.

OAKVILLE—a few houses in the northwest part, and included in the village of Atlanticville.

T. W. Wheeler, boots and shoes, Port Jefferson.

OCEAN POINT—a hamlet on the Rockaway Branch, 20 miles from L. I. City. It is in the vicinity of the ocean and is a seaside resort.

OCEANUS—a post office on the west end of Rockaway Beach, in the southwestern extremity of the town of Hempstead. Several hotels are located here and many cottages, for the accommodation of visitors at the seaside. It has a population of 282, and a school house in which religious services are also held. It is reached by the Rockaway Branch of the South Side Railroad and by the N. Y., Woodhaven & Rockaway R. R. Holland's Station, Sea Side, Neptune, Hammill & Eldert's, Atlantic Park and Arlington Beach are localities ranged along this beach within a distance of 3 miles.

OLD FIELD—a peninsula projecting into the Sound, on the north side of Brookhaven town, two miles north from Setauket. It is occupied by about twenty-five farm houses and rural homes. The land slopes gracefully and beautifully toward Conscience Bay on the southeast and rises to a bold head overlooking the Sound on the northwest. A light house on the extreme point supports a lantern 67 feet above the water. The Indians called the locality Cometico.

OLD WESTBURY—a post-village in the eastern part of North Hempstead, 2 miles north of Westbury Station. The people are engaged in farming and fruit raising. Milk is produced in considerable quantities for the New York market. There are 2 Quaker churches and 1 African. Wheatly is a locality 3 miles north.

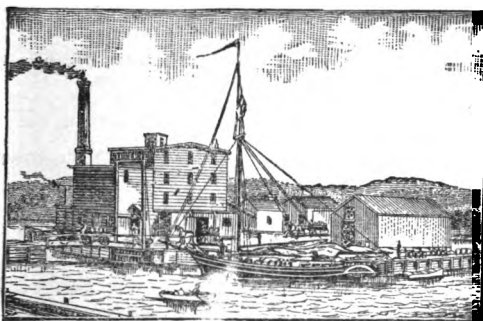
OREGON—a settlement, 2 miles north of Mattituck, in the town of Southold. It lies one mile from the Sound, in the midst of a beautiful country for farming, a large portion of which is well improved. It extends along the "north road" a distance of about 3 miles, embracing about 60 farm houses.

ORIENT—the peninsula in which the northern branch of the east end of Long Island terminates. It was formerly called Oyster Ponds, from the fact that in several ponds upon it oysters were found. The village has a population of 786, 2 churches—Congregational and Methodist Episcopal—several stores, hotel and boarding houses, telegraph office, grist mill and steamboat wharf, the latter being near the point, 3 miles east of the village proper. This section, called Orient Point, is a hamlet where beauty of surroundings and unqualified sea-breezes invite those in search of health and rest, so this spot receives its share of summer visitors. But the locality has the appearance of affording ample comfort to its residents, and the soil repays liberally the labors of the husbandman. This village lies in the midst of beautiful surroundings of level fields, rolling pastures, sheltering wood-belts, placid waters, jutting points, receding creeks, outstretching arms of land, bold mounds of earth and rocks and boundless wastes of open sea. It is connected by stages with Greenport, 5 miles distant. Air line distance from New York city, 93 miles.

OYSTERBAY TOWN—the easternmost town of Queens County. It extends across the Island, bordering on Huntington and Babylon on the east and North Hempstead and Hempstead on the west, being 9 miles wide on the north side, 2 miles on the south side, and nearly 22 miles in

W. & W. No. 8 Sewing Machine at A. T. Norton's, Port Jefferson.

length from north to south. It contains an area of 58,000 acres and a population of 11,923. English colonists attempted a settlement here, on the site of the present village of Oysterbay, as early as 1640, but the opposition of the Dutch on the west was so strong that the settlement was abandoned. It was, however, resumed permanently in 1653. The town also includes Lloyd's Neck, which lies against the north side of Huntington town. The soil of the town is mostly of good quality, and especially in the northern part is well occupied by successful farms. The surface is for the most part level, hills prevailing on the north side, which is also broken into an irregular shore line by the encroachment of several bays, the principal one of which is that which gives name to the town. The town is crossed wholly or in part by five railroads, the Glen Cove branch entering the northwest part, the Port Jefferson branch running from Hicksville to the eastern line, and the Main Line, the Central extension and the Southern road crossing the southern part. The following post offices are in this town: Bayville, Central Park, East Norwich, Farmingdale, Glen Cove, Glen Head, Hicksville, Jericho, Locust Valley, Oyster Bay, Sea Cliff, Syosset, Woodbury. The town contains 33,474 acres of improved farm land.



PORT JEFFERSON STEAM FLOURING MILL.

farming, the culture of asparagus being an important item. The Cove is a section adjoining the village on the east.

PARKVILLE—a rural settlement occupied by farmers, in the southwest corner of the town of Flatbush, 2 miles from the city limits of Brooklyn. There are 4 churches—Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist and Congregational—and the convent of the Villa de Sales. Woodlawn is a locality 2 miles southwest.

PATCHOGUE—the largest village in Brookhaven town, is located in the southwest part, on the Montauk Division, L. I. R. R., $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Long Island City. It derives its name from a tribe of Indians who once occupied the territory. It has a population of 2,503, and is rapidly increasing in numbers and business prosperity. The village contains a large number of stores, offices, shops, hotels, boarding houses, 2 grist mills, a cotton mill, a manufactory of woolen cloth, a paper mill, printing mill, lumber yards, a large public school, 5 churches—Roman Catholic, Congregational, Episcopal, Baptist and Methodist Episcopal—2

Household Sewing Machine at A. T. Norton's, Port Jefferson.

newspapers, a bank, a public library, lodges of Odd Fellows and Free Masons, a council of Royal Arcanum and a Grand Army Post. Its principal bases of growth and prosperity are the oyster interests and the entertainment of summer boarders. A large fleet of small vessels are engaged in the former, and a considerable number of small yachts in the latter. The surrounding region is level, and a few good farms are worked.

PEARSALLS—a post office, railroad station and junction on the Montauk Division, in the western part of the town of Hempstead, 18 miles from L. I. City. The people are engaged in manufacturing and farming. Grassy Pond and other ponds in the neighborhood are drawn upon for the water supply of the city of Brooklyn. The village has Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant churches, and a population of 965, two factories and two hotels. The Long Beach Branch leaves the Montauk Division at this point.

PECONIC—formerly called Hermitage, in respect to an eccentric individual who is said to have once lived as a hermit in the neighborhood. This, of course, was long before the 455 population, which it now has, had become so numerous. The village occupies a level tract of rich farm land, abounding with luxuriant crops and overflowing with agricultural fatness. Improvement and high culture has covered nearly every acre. It lies $88\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Long Island City, on the Main Line, L. I. R. R., in the central part of Southold town.

PECONIC PARK—see Little Hog Neck, which is the former name.

PLAINFIELD—a locality containing a population of 107, in the town of Hempstead, southwest of New Hyde Park.

PLATTSDALE—a hamlet 2 miles northwest of Mineola, in the southwest part of North Hempstead; a pleasant neighborhood of farmers.

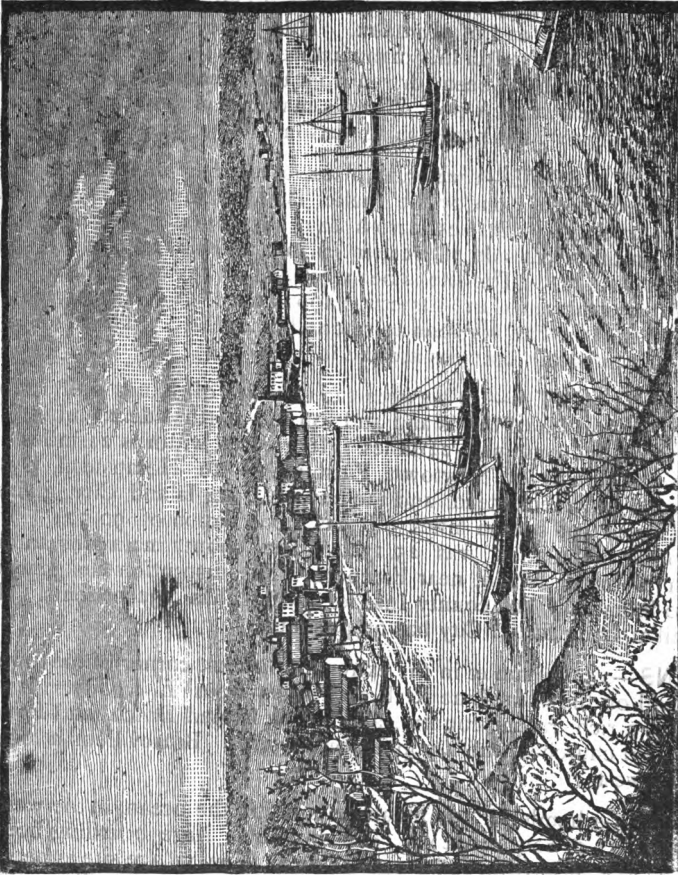
PLUM ISLAND—an island belonging to Southold town, lying one mile east of the extremity at Orient Point. Plum Gut is the name of the water that runs between. The island is 3 miles long and 1 mile wide at the west end, which is the widest part. It contains about 800 acres of hilly and rocky land, which is largely devoted to sheep pasturage. A few families are living upon it. A light house on the west end is 63 feet high, counting from the water level.

PONQUOGUE—a hamlet on the point of the peninsula of the same name that pushes into Shinnecock Bay from the village of Good Ground, in the limits of which this hamlet is included. On the extreme south point stands the light house, the lantern of which is 160 feet above the level of the ocean, which is one mile distant. The delightful water surroundings on this point make it a favorite resort for boarders, for the accommodation of which several houses have been erected. It is two miles south from Good Ground railway station. Several summer residences have been recently built here, among them that of Judge James C. Carter, President of the New York Bar Association.

PORT JEFFERSON—a village of 1,724 inhabitants, in the northern part of Brookhaven town, at the terminus of the Smithtown and Port Jefferson R. R., 58 miles from Long Island City, and in an air line 51 miles

New Domestic Sewing Machine at A. T. Norton's, Port Jefferson.

from New York. The village occupies a deep basin, formed by the surrounding hills, at the head of one of the most beautiful bays on the entire Long Island coast. The locality was called by the Indians Souwasset, and by the English Drowned Meadow. It has for many years been the scene of much activity in the ship building industry, this being the chief interest that stimulated the growth of the village. This business is still



PORT JEFFERSON FROM THE BAY.

more largely represented here than in any other village on the Island. It has 6 shipyards, 8 sets of marine railways, 2 wharves, 2 steam flouring mills, 2 sawing and planing mills, a large number of stores, hotels and shops, 2 newspapers, a lodge of Free Masons and four churches—Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic—the two latter being without houses of worship and but partially established. The surroundings of the village are rich in picturesque scenery. The railroad depot is one mile south of the village.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at B. D. & A. T. Norton's, Port Jefferson.

PORT WASHINGTON—lies on a neck of land between Manhasset Bay and Hempstead Harbor, in the northern part of North Hempstead and 4 miles northeast of the railroad station at Great Neck. It has Methodist and Baptist churches and the people are engaged in farming and the culture of oysters. Sands Point is 3 miles north from here.

PROMISED LAND—a hamlet containing 71 inhabitants, but variable in its population and activity with the season. It is a collection of fish oil factories on the sandy shore of Napeague Bay, about 4 miles east of Amagansett, near the hither end of Montauk. Here a capital of over half a million dollars is employed in this manufacture, these establishments being so offensive that they have been driven from the inhabited portions of the Island to this retirement. A post office is maintained and the settlement presents a busy scene during the fishing season, but in winter it is quiet.

PROSPECT GROVE—a watering place, embracing about 200 acres of land, purchased and laid out by the Shelter Island Camp Meeting Association several years ago. It lies across the bay, about a half mile from Greenport, on the north side of Shelter Island, and is reached by steam ferry from that village. The site is beautiful and it has been carefully improved, and now presents an attractive appearance to the weary citizen who is looking for a spot whereon to rest and recuperate. There is a large hotel and a great many cottages around it.

QUEENS COUNTY—lies between the counties of Kings and Suffolk, occupying the breadth of the Island and on the north side 27 miles of its length, and on the south side 24 miles. Its greatest width is 22 miles. It comprises the towns of Newtown, Flushing, North Hempstead, Oyster Bay, Jamaica and Hempstead, and the city of Long Island City, giving it an area of about 408 square miles. It has a population of 90,574. Fifty years ago its population was 25,130. The county maintains an alms house on Barnum Island, near Freeport. The institution has generally about 150 inmates. The county Insane Asylum has 131 patients. The county jail at Long Island City has 67 prisoners.

QUEENS—a post hamlet in the extreme northeast corner of the town of Jamaica and on the Main Line R. R., 14 miles from L. I. City. It is in the midst of a rich, rolling country, and has Reformed Dutch and Protestant Episcopal churches, and a population of 347. Brushville is a locality half a mile west.

QUOGUE—a hamlet of 194 inhabitants, upon the ocean, in the western part of the town of Southampton. It has several large boarding houses, and is a favorite resort for summer visitors. The village site is between Quantuck Bay on the west and Shinnecock Bay on the east. The railroad station, 2 miles north of the village, on the Montauk Division, is 78 miles from L. I. City.

RAVENSWOOD—a section of Long Island City, adjoining the East River opposite from Blackwell's Island. A tunnel under the East River between this point and New York city is in contemplation, and a company has recently been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000,000 to carry forward the project. Ravenswood has a post office by itself.

Boots & Shoes at B. D. & A. T. Norton's, Port Jefferson.

RIDGEVILLE OR RIDGEFIELD—a locality contiguous to Middle Island on the east. It comprises ten farm houses scattered over a section covering two square miles. A combined school house and Presbyterian chapel stands in the neighborhood, and is used for both secular and religious teaching.

RICHMOND HILL—a beautiful post-hamlet in the northwest part of the town of Jamaica, on the Montauk Division R. R., 8 miles from L. I. City. It is mainly occupied by persons doing business in the city whose residences are here. The village plot is artistically laid out, and presents almost the appearance of a park. It is a newly built village. From many of the inviting sites occupied by the dwellings the waters of Sound and ocean may be seen. The soil is good and the house-plots are ornamented with luxurious shade trees and velvety lawns. Haystown on the west, and Berlin Station on the south, are adjoining neighborhoods.

RIDGEWOOD—a post-village in the southeast part of the town of Hempstead, on the Montauk Division, 27 miles from L. I. City. It has a Friends' church. A capital stock company has recently planned a new settlement a short distance east of here, called Ridgewood Rest.

RIDGEWOOD—a locality in the southern part of Newtown, 1 mile southwest of Glendale Station. Ridgewood Reservoir, from which Brooklyn is supplied with water, is located here. The Cemetery of the Evergreens and Cypress Hills Cemetery are near here.

RIVERHEAD TOWN—one of the eastern towns of Suffolk county, lying on the north side of the Island; it is 14 miles long by an average width of 5 miles. Of the 42,240 acres which it comprises 15,158 acres are improved land. The southwestern part of the town is mostly covered with wood, but in the eastern part a considerable portion is under cultivation. The north side is washed by the Sound, which breaks at the foot of a line of steep, rugged cliffs, while the south boundary is formed by Peconic River and Bay, the surface being level and frequently covered with marshes and ponds. Many of these have been improved for the culture of cranberries. The soil along the north side of the town is rich and heavy, and most of this section is occupied by thrifty farmers. Along the south side more sand appears, but occasional tracts of loam are to be found, and the culture of strawberries, garden vegetables and farm crops is profitably and extensively carried on. The town has a population of 3,939 and the following post offices are within its limits: Baiting Hollow, Calverton, Jamesport, Riverhead, Upper Aquebogue and Wading River. The town was formed from the western part of Southold in 1792.

RIVERHEAD—the county seat of Suffolk, a village of 1,757 inhabitants on L. I. R. R., 74 miles from Long Island City. It is in the central southern part of the town of the same name, at the head of navigation on Peconic River, a small part of the village extending over the line into Southampton town. Vast tracts of forest growth flank the village on the south and west. The village site is level, and the streets are regular and well improved with sidewalks and shade trees. The county buildings, consisting of a court house, county clerk's office, (which also contains the surrogate's court room,) and two jail buildings, occupy a spacious park

Hats & Caps at B. D. & A. T. Norton's, Port Jefferson.

near the railroad depot. The county fair grounds, covering 20 acres, neatly enclosed with a board fence, and having several exhibition halls, are in the northern part of the village. Besides these institutions there are 3 hotels, a large number of stores, 2 grist mills, manufactories of sash, doors and blinds, tobacco and segars, fertilizers, woolen cloth and yarn, carriages, strawboard and other articles, planing mills, a newspaper, a village improvement society, a savings bank, 6 churches—Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Swedenborgian, Roman Catholic, Free Methodist and Protestant Episcopal—lodges of Free Masons and Odd Fellows and 2 fire engine companies.

ROANOKE—a locality in the western part of the rich farming village on Northville, 4 miles northwest of Riverhead, and one mile from the Sound. It comprises about 35 farm houses, mostly on the old North Country Road. A post office which was once established here has been abandoned.

ROBBINS ISLAND—containing about 500 acres of good land, well wooded, lies in Peconic Bay, 1 mile from the shore at New Suffolk and across land and water 4 miles south from the railroad station at Cutchogue. Brick-making has been carried on there. It is now a celebrated resort for sportsmen from the city, who have stocked it with game birds and come here at times to test the sagacious points of their high bred dogs.

ROCKAWAY—a village in the southwest part of the town of Hempstead, 3 miles from the ocean and near Woodsburgh, on the Rockaway Branch R. R.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE—a village of 1,882 inhabitants, in the central part of the town of Hempstead, on the Montauk Division R. R., 20 miles from L. I. City. The soil is sandy in spots and the surface nearly level, but the tracts of loam land are to be found in the neighborhood, and farming is successfully carried on. Cedar thickets abound. Oyster planting is extensively engaged in, and at times in the season 40 to 50 tons of those bivalves are shipped from this station daily. There are Methodist Protestant, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Presbyterian churches, 6 stores, 2 hotels and a newspaper. The Brooklyn water supply draws from several ponds near here, a pumping station drawing water from several streams and supplying the conduit.

NAT. W. FOSTER,
Riverhead, Long Island.

General Insurance Agency.

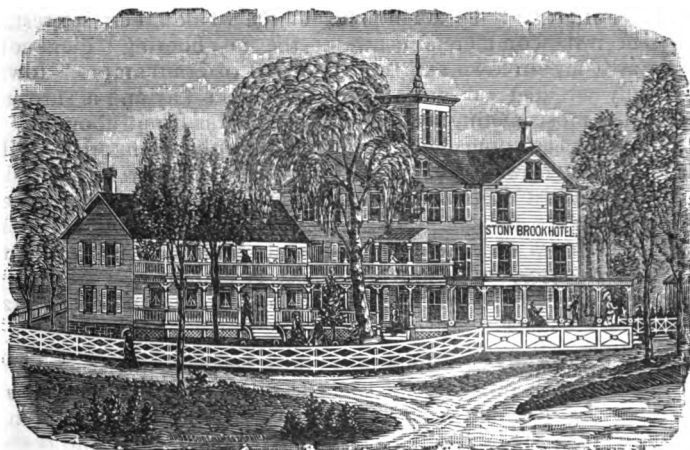
LIFE, FIRE, ACCIDENT, TORNADO.

Any amount at short notice any where
on the Island.

European Tickets & Drafts.

ROCKY POINT—a scattered settlement in the north side of Brookhaven town, 57 miles from New York city. It lies among the hills that border on the Sound, and rocks are abundant in the neighborhood. Farming is the occupation of the people. It has landings on the south shore, whence cordwood is shipped. The section comprises a population of 200 and it has one church.

RONKONKOMA—a settlement on the wooded plain in the northern part of Islip town. Within this town it has a population of 96. It lies on the L. I. R. R., 49 miles from Long Island City. A sugar manufactory is located here. The soil is a rich loam. But little of the land has been cleared. A part of the settlement lies over the line in Brookhaven town. It was formerly called Lake Land.



STONY BROOK HOTEL.

ROSLYN—a village of 1,101 inhabitants, in the northeast part of North Hempstead, at the head of Hempstead Harbor, beautifully situated, with hills upon three sides. Some of these hills are among the highest on the Island. Harbor Hill has an observatory from which can be seen the Sound, New York, and a large circuit of Long Island for many miles. The village is on the Glen Cove Branch R. R., 23 miles from Long Island City. It has a steamboat landing, and communication by boat with New York. There are 5 churches—Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal and African M. E. The people are engaged in farming, sea-faring, taking oysters and clams, and in manufactures of flour, paper, silk and mouldings. Glenwood, 1 mile north, Searington, 2 miles southwest, and Flower Hill, 2 miles northwest, are localities of the neighborhood.

SACHEM'S NECK—a locality in the southeast part of Shelter Island, so named from the tradition that the chief or "sachem" of the Indians had his residence there.


Clothing at B. D. & A. T. Norton's, Port Jefferson.

SAGG—a hamlet in the southeast part of Bridgehampton, on the east side of Sagg Pond. It is the oldest settlement in this part of the town, reaches to within half a mile of the ocean, and has recently been favored with the establishment of a post office. It is 2 miles from the Bridgehampton railroad station. One of the oldest burying grounds in the county is here.

SAG HARBOR—a village of 1,996 inhabitants, in the northeast corner of the town of Southampton and partly within the town of Easthampton, at the terminus of the Sag Harbor Branch railroad, now called Montauk Division, 101 miles from Long Island City and by an air line distance 90 miles from New York. It has a neat and substantial appearance, the streets are well shaded, some of the sidewalks paved, and the buildings are three to four stories in height and many of them built of brick. The village was built mainly by the impetus of the whale fishery interest, but has always been the commercial centre of the neighboring region comprising all of Easthampton town and the larger part of Southampton town. It is beautifully situated on an arm of Gardiner's Bay and is surrounded by some of the most inviting scenery with which this Island abounds. Besides the railroad it has connections by steamboat with Greenport, New London, Hartford and New York. The village has 6 churches—Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Roman Catholic and African—a fire department, gas works, a large brick school building, 2 newspapers, a savings bank, a lodge of Free Masons, a Grand Army Post, a large number of well stocked stores, and a watch case factory employing about 350 persons. The part of this village which extends into East Hampton has 532 inhabitants.

ST. JOHNLAND—a community of a benevolent, industrial and religious character, founded by the late Dr. W. A. Muhlenberg, and sustained partially by its own industries and partially by contributions from benevolent individuals. The institution was chartered in 1870, and occupies 565 acres on the north shore of Smithtown, two-thirds of which is woodland and salt meadow. Its patrons as well as its beneficiaries are mainly from New York city and adherents of the Protestant Episcopal church. Its objects are to provide homes for the working classes, or such as can carry on their work here; to provide homes for indigent but deserving old men; homes, education and trades or occupation for friendless children and youth; and to help poor young men, who are willing to help themselves by their own exertions, to prepare for the gospel ministry. Near the community a station has been established, on the Smithtown & Port Jefferson R. R., which is 44 miles from Long Island City. At the station a post office has been established, which includes in its delivery several of the hamlets about the neighborhood, as well as the society which gave its name. Population, 216.

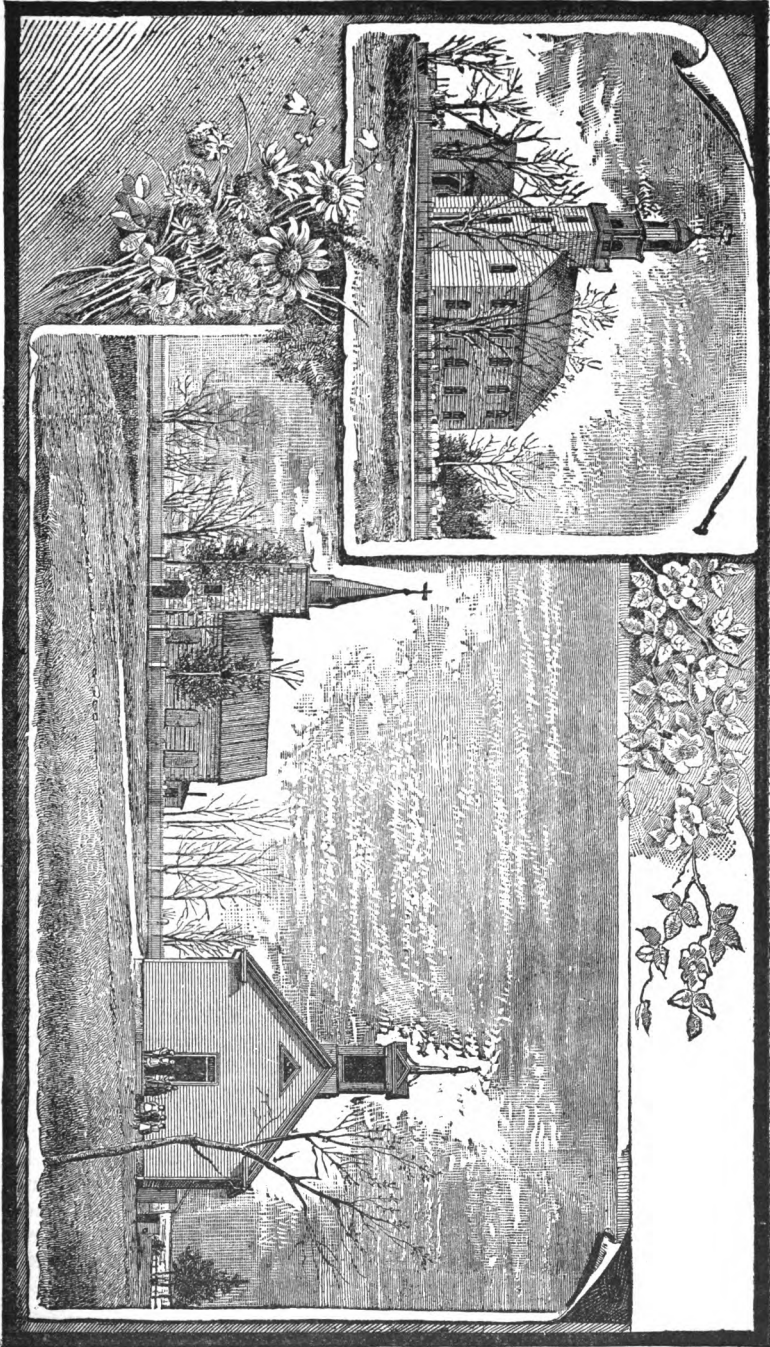
ST. JAMES—a village of about 300 inhabitants, in the northeast part of Smithtown, on the Smithtown & Port Jefferson R. R. and at the head of Stony Brook Harbor, three miles from Long Island Sound. Distance from Long Island City, 51 miles. Part of the village lies among the broken hills and along the shore of the harbor, and part upon the elevated table land, where we find a strong soil, well tilled farms, and productive orchards. The village has two churches—Methodist Episcopal and Protestant

 See notice of Scribner's Lumber and Log Book, page 63.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

CAROLINE CHURCH.

“THE GREEN,” SETAUKET.



Episcopal. An excellent driving park is located in the western part. Sherrawog is an Indian name by which the region east of the Harbor was called.

SAND'S POINT—a prominent point at the extremity of Cow Neck in the town of North Hempstead, between Manhasset Bay and Hempstead Harbor. It is 17 miles from New York. There are on the point a light house, a steamboat landing and a hotel. Execution Light House stands about half a mile from the shore.

SAYVILLE—a village of recent prosperity and much business activity, in the southeast part of the town of Islip, on Montauk Division L. I. R. R. and near Great South Bay, from the fisheries of which the place derives its principal support. Distance from Long Island City, 50 miles. It has a population of 1,589, a number of large stores, mechanic shops, a lodge of Odd Fellows, four churches—Dutch Reformed, Congregational, Protestant Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal. The village streets are level, and the pleasant sidewalks are lined with shade trees. The southwestern part is locally known as Greenville.

SCUTTLE HOLE—a locality in the northwest vicinity of Bridgehampton, in the eastern part of Southampton town, 87 miles from New York city. It is occupied by heavy farmers, about 30 farm houses being scattered over an area 2 miles square.

SEA CLIFF—a plot laid out as a camp meeting ground and summer resort beautifully situated on the shore of Hempstead Harbor, in the north western part of Oysterbay town. The site overlooks the harbor and has a large number of cottages upon it, with a permanent population of 554. It has a Methodist Episcopal church, steamboat landing, water works and the prohibition of spirituous liquors. The railroad station east of the grounds, is on the Glen Cove Branch, 27 miles from L. I. City.

SEAFORD—a village of about 300 inhabitants, in the extreme southeast corner of Hempstead town, near South Oyster Bay. It has a post office and Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal churches. It occupies a rich neck of land between two streams, and the inhabitants are engaged in farming, oystering and mechanical pursuits. Wurtemberg, 2 miles northeast, and Henryville, 1 mile in the same direction, are hamlets.

SEARINGTOWN—a hamlet 2 miles north of Mineola, near Albertson, on the Glen Cove Branch. It has about 200 population and a Methodist Episcopal church.

SELDEN—a village of 88 inhabitants, on the Middle Country Road, in the western part of the town of Brookhaven, 51 miles from New York city. Large quantities of melons and early garden vegetables are produced here. It is connected by stage with the L. I. R. R. at Waverly Station. It has a Presbyterian church.

SETAUKET—the original settlement of Brookhaven town; it lies in the northwest part, among a group of hills that furnish some excellent soil for farming and afford many picturesque nooks for cosy rural homes. Distance from New York city, 48 miles. The village lies one mile from the railroad station at Stony Brook. It has a population of 492, stores,

T. W. Wheeler, Boots & Shoes, Port Jefferson.

grist mills, a manufactory of rubber goods, and three churches—Episcopal, Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal. The people are farmers. Conscience Bay approaches the village from the north.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY—a post village in the southern part of the town of Gravesend, near the water of Sheepshead Bay, which lies between the village and the beach. It is on the Manhattan Beach R. R., about 15 miles from L. I. City.

SHELTER ISLAND—a township in the eastern part of Suffolk county, occupying an island lying between the two forks of the east end of Long Island. It is approached from the north by a ferry of about half a mile from Greenport, and may be reached on the south side by crossing a channel less than one-fourth of a mile wide that runs between it and the shore of Hog Neck at a point three miles north of Sag Harbor. The outline of the island, both in its plane and topography, is very irregular. All about its shores and over its surface it abounds in rugged and ever-changing scenery. It is about 6 miles long and 4 miles wide, and contains about 8,000 acres, 3,039 acres of which are improved land. Ponds and swamps and peat beds are scattered among the valleys that lie between the hills, some of which are over 100 feet high. The island is occupied by farmers scattered over its surface. Sheep raising occupies much of their attention. The soil is good. The first settlement upon it was made about the year 1651, though the island was bought and sold several times before that date. The Indian name was Manhansack-aha-qushuwamock, which has been abbreviated to Manhansett, the name commonly ascribed to the island and the Indian tribe that occupied it. The Island has a population of 732, which during the summer season, while the hotels and cottages on the shore near Greenport are filled with their pleasure seeking occupants, is doubtless swelled to several times that number. There are three post offices upon the island, viz: Shelter Island, Prospect Grove and Manhansett House; the two latter being for the accommodation of the seaside visitors in the summer. The island has telegraphic communication and 2 churches—Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal.

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SHINNECOCK HILLS—a group of sand hills occupying the breadth of the peninsula of Southampton town as it widens east of Canoe Place. These hills are bare and wild, only some low growing shrubs and grass growing in the valleys, but among them one can get here and there beautiful catches of water view and distant shores, or from their summits grasp a wide range of attractive vision. The hills have been occupied as a pasture field until quite recently; they have been purchased by the Long Island Improvement Co., who are supposed to have in contemplation a summer pleasure ground. They extend about four miles eastward from Canoe Place, and comprehend an area of about 3,200 acres.

SHINNECOCK NECK—a plain of fertile and beautiful land lying southeast of the Hills and about 2 miles west of the village of Southampton. This neck is owned by a remnant of the once powerful and numerous tribe of Indians bearing the name. Their affairs are managed by three trustees, annually chosen, and the State provides for them a school.

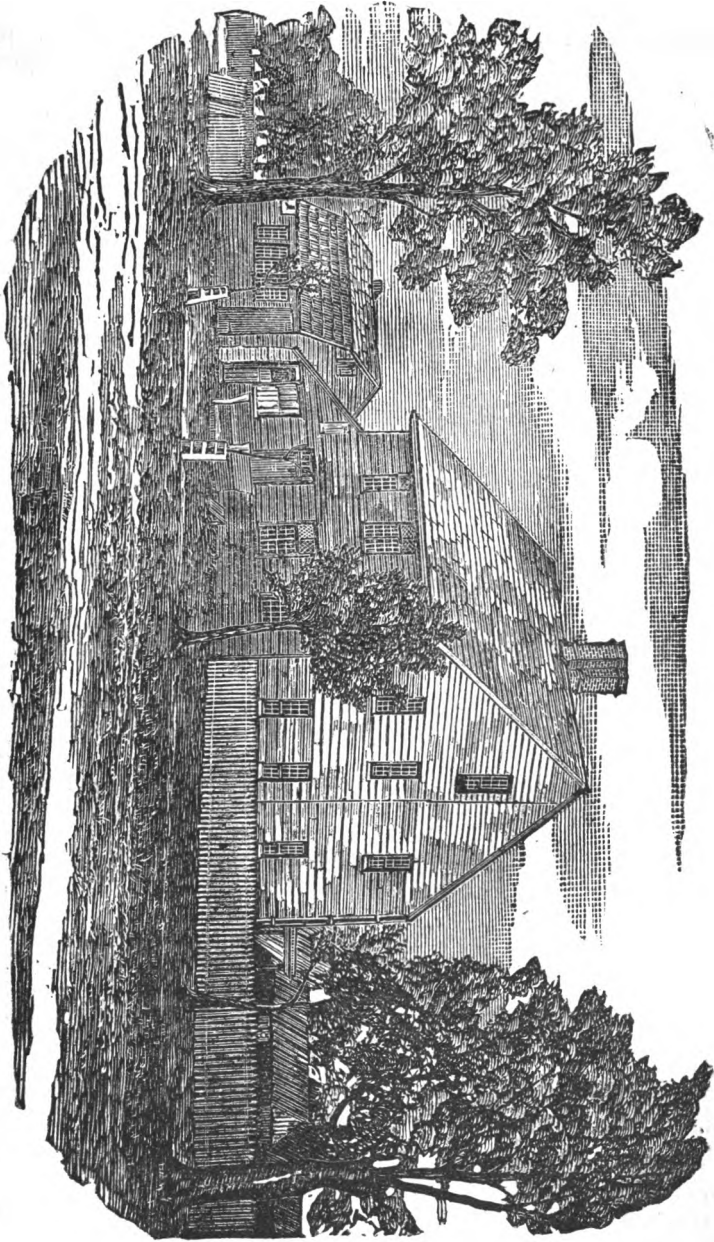
SMITH'S LANDING—a hamlet on Hempstead Bay, about 3 miles southeast of Rockville Centre.

SMITHTOWN—a township in the northwestern part of Suffolk county, eight miles in length east and west, and seven miles in width north and south. It contains about 56 square miles of surface, nearly 12,000 acres of which is improved land. The soil is generally a heavy loam, and especially in the eastern half a rich agricultural district appears. The ground generally is high and level, except in the valley of the lower Nissequogue River. The town is drained by that river, which receives tributaries from different parts of the southern half and empties into the Sound at Smithtown Bay. Population, 2,249. Post offices: Fresh Pond, Hauppauge, St. James, St. Johnland, Smithtown and Smithtown Branch. The first Indian deed for land in this town was obtained in 1650 by a party of adventurers, but the first actual settlement was made about the year 1665 by Richard Smith, whose numerous descendants occupy a considerable portion of the town at the present time.

SMITHTOWN—located on the Smithtown & Port Jefferson R. R., 47½ miles from Long Island City, a beautiful rural village, occupying a rich, level farming district and engaged in the various commercial and industrial occupations of a thriving country village. Its pleasant homes indicate a refined and intelligent community, with means enough to give them comfort in their surroundings. It has about 800 inhabitants, three churches—Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic—a carriage manufactory, hotel, two or three stores and two post offices. These are Smithtown and Smithtown Branch, the former being located in the western part of the village, called "Head-of-the-River," and the latter about one mile east of that. The railroad station lies half way between these two centres. The Branch contains the larger part of the inhabitants and institutions.

SMITHTOWN DOCK—a landing near the mouth of Nissequogue River, in the northern part of Smithtown. A small harbor is formed here with sufficient depth of water to admit vessels of considerable size. This is the head of sloop navigation on the river.

See notice of Scribner's Lumber and Log Book on page 63.



THE OLD PELEEROAD HOUSE,
BUILT, 1686.
SOUTHAMPTON

SMITHTOWN LANDING—also called Blydenburgh's Landing, which see.

SMITHVILLE SOUTH—a post village in the southeastern part of Hempstead, 1 mile northeast of Bellmore Station, on the Montauk Division; a rich and well cultivated farming section.

SOUTH ASTORIA—a central section of Long Island City, about 2 miles northeast of Hunter's Point.

SOUTH GREENFIELD—a locality on the line between the towns of Flatlands and Gravesend, on the line of the Manhattan Beach R. R., about 1 mile southwest of Flatlands.

SOUTHAMPTON TOWN—lies on the south side of the Island, in the eastern part of Suffolk county. It occupies the south branch of the east end from Brookhaven on the west to Easthampton on the east, having a length of 25 miles on the ocean, the north side, which borders on Peconic Bay, being slightly less in length. The township is cut nearly in two by the incursions of the latter bay on the north side and Shinnecock Bay on the south side, which approach each other so near that only an isthmus of about a half mile is left. This occurs at Canoe Place, which is named from the circumstance that here the Indians were in the habit of drawing their canoes over from one bay to another. The two bays are now being united by a canal, which was authorized by the State Legislature at its last session. The two sections of this long township that will be separated by this canal are nearly equal in size, but of very different character with respect to soil and improvement. The western part is throughout the majority of its area an unbroken wild of forest land, much of the underlying soil being thin and sandy, while a range of high hills runs through it. Taking off a border of two miles width along the shores on the south and north-east sides, and hardly a half-dozen habitations or cultivated fields can be found on the whole tract. The eastern part of the town, however, is largely occupied with cultivated farms, the soil for the most part being a rich, heavy loam. Here we find one of the richest and most extensive farming sections on the Island. The town contains an area of 90,000 acres, 27,790 of which are improved land. The population of the town is 6,352. The first settlement was made in the year 1640 on nearly the same site as that now occupied by the village of Southampton. The people of this town from the first settlement to the present time have been more largely interested in the whale fishery than the people of any other town on the Island. Its "sea-girt" shore has strong attractions for summer boarders from the city and elsewhere. A remnant of the Shinnecock Indians, of whom the land was purchased, still occupies the rich field called Shinnecock Neck. The following post-offices are in this town: Bridgehampton, Flanders, Good Ground, Quogue, Sagg, Sag Harbor, Southampton, Speonk, Water Mill, Westhampton and Westhampton Centre.

SOUTHAMPTON—the original settlement of Southampton town, lying on the ocean, and on the Montauk Division, L. I. R. R., 90¾ miles from Long Island City. Its site is level and beautiful and the soil is rich

Farmers will be interested in reading page 4.

and much of it in a high state of cultivation. Population, 949. It has 3 churches—Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal. The village has been for many years the annual resort of a large number of city people who have found agreeable homes in the commodious farm houses which compose a large part of the village. Many of the farms have been divided into house lots and summer dwellings erected upon them for the occupancy of visitors from the city. The proximity of the ocean makes this village a desirable resort. The inhabitants maintain a high standard of intelligence and moral integrity. The village has an academy and a public library. The organization of whaling companies, with apparatus on the beach ready for use in putting out after whales at short notice, have been maintained from the first settlement.

SOUTH HAVEN—on the west side of Connecticut River, about 2 miles from its mouth, is a post hamlet ranged along the sides of the old South Country Road. It has an inviting, quiet, homelike air about it, and shows a rich soil and several well cultivated farms. Population, 51. It has a Presbyterian church, and a grist-mill. The Suffolk Club has a large house and an extensive park and trout stream here.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTHOLD.

[From Dr Whitaker's History of Southold, by kind permission of the author.]

SOUTHOLD TOWN—the easternmost township of the north fork of the east end of Long Island. It occupies about 22 miles of the length of this peninsula, and comprises within its jurisdiction several islands lying beyond, viz: Plum, Great Gull, Little Gull and Fisher's Islands, and Robbins' Island in Peconic Bay. The land of this town is rich, and a larger percentage of it is under cultivation than of any other town in the county. The town comprises an area of 38,000 acres, of which 18,836 acres are improved land. It has a population of 7,267, a large part of whom are engaged in cultivating the soil. Large quantities of potatoes,

Boots and Shoes at B. D. & A. T. Norton's, Port Jefferson.

cauliflower, and strawberries are raised in this town. The land generally is high and rough along the Sound shore and rolling more inland, thence sloping to the bay. The first settlement was made in the vicinity of Southold village, as is supposed, in the year 1640, that being the date of the first records to be found, though it is claimed by some that a settlement was made before that date. The territory was in possession of the Corchaug tribe of Indians. The following post offices are in this town: Cutchogue, East Marion, Fisher's Island, Greenport, Mattituck, Orient, Peconic and Southold. The town until 1792 embraced also the territory now occupied by Riverhead town.

SOUTHOLD—on the Main Line, L. I. R. R., 91 miles from Long Island City, is in the central part of the town whose name it bears. Here is the original village of this town, delightfully situated in the midst of all the wealth, improvement and beauty that nearly 250 years have accumulated around it; one of the most complete and perfect specimens of an ideal rural village to be found anywhere upon the face of the earth. Agriculture is successfully carried on, and nearly every acre of the soil is under the most skillful system of culture. The village has a number of stores and shops, a hotel, a savings bank, a wharf, an academy, good public school, 4 churches—Presbyterian (the oldest on Long Island,) Methodist Episcopal, Universalist and Roman Catholic—and a lodge of Odd Fellows. The public meetings of the towns have always been held here. It has a population of 1,221. Steamboat communication is had with neighboring villages and with New York city. Horton's Point light-house, on the Sound shore, nearly 2 miles north of the village, is 110 feet high, above the water.

SOUTH OYSTERBAY—a village and railroad station on the Montauk Division, 29 miles from L. I. City, in the southern part of Oysterbay town. The locality abounds in streams, ponds, level fields, trout ponds, salt meadows and game sheltering thickets. There are Methodist and Episcopal churches.

SOUTHPORT—a hamlet of about 100 inhabitants, on the shore of Peconic Bay, in the western part of Southampton town, 3 miles northwest from Good Ground. The locality was formerly called Red Creek, from a small stream of water that runs into Peconic Bay at this point. Large tracts of salt meadows skirt the bay. An old grist mill stands in the neighborhood.

SOUTH SETAUKET—the southern part of Setauket, formerly known by the Indian name of Nassakeag. It contains one church.

SOUTH WOODHAVEN—a village of about 250 inhabitants, in the southwestern part of the town of Jamaica, 3 miles from Jamaica Bay.

SPEONK—down almost upon the shore of the bay, in the southwestern corner of the town of Southampton, lies the village of Speonk, a quiet, pleasant village of well-to-do farmers. The dwellings, ranged along a single street, are close enough to be neighborly, but not to crowd each other. The village, founded about a century ago by the Tuthills, now commonly called Tuttle, has a population of 196, a Methodist Episcopal

See notice of Scribner's Lumber and Log Book on page 63.

church and a carriage manufactory. The railroad station just north of the village, on the Montauk Division, is 73 miles from L. I. City. Many boarders from the city find summer homes here.

SPRINGFIELD STORE—a post village in the western part of the town of Jamaica, on the Montauk Division R. R., 13 miles from L. I. City. It has a population of 197, and is a rich and beautiful farming section.

SPRINGS—a settlement of 339 inhabitants, in East Hampton town, 4 miles northeast of the village of that name, and near Acabonac Harbor. It is a somewhat scattered settlement of farmers and fishermen, and has a store, a post office and a school. Distance from New York, 98 miles.

SPRINGVILLE—a settlement on the west side of the peninsula of Ponquogue, embracing a school district which is included in the general limits of Good Ground.

SQUIRETOWN—a hamlet on Peconic Bay, 2 miles north of the central village of Good Ground, to which village it properly belongs.

STEINWAY—a manufacturing settlement in the northern part of the city limits of Long Island City. It is the property of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, celebrated piano manufacturers. The plot of the settlement contains some 400 acres with a water frontage of 4,000 feet, and has a post office and various foundries, sawmills, carriage shops, key-works and other manufacturing shops, and also the residences of many of the operatives.

STONY BROOK—a village of 549 inhabitants, in the northwest part of Brookhaven town. It lies on the east side of the harbor of the same name, and on the Smithtown & Port Jefferson R. R., 54 miles from Long Island City. The region is hilly and picturesque. The village contains several stores, a grist mill and a Methodist Episcopal church. An African "Bethel" church stands a short distance east of the village. The place is largely interested in maritime affairs.

STRONG'S NECK—the first residence of Col. William Smith, the patentee of St. George's Manor, and previously the home of a tribe of Indians who occupied the whole surrounding section. It contains 480 acres, lies in the vicinity of Setauket, between the harbor of that name and Conscience Bay, and belongs to the estate of the late Hon. Selah B. Strong, whose residence is still occupied by his family.

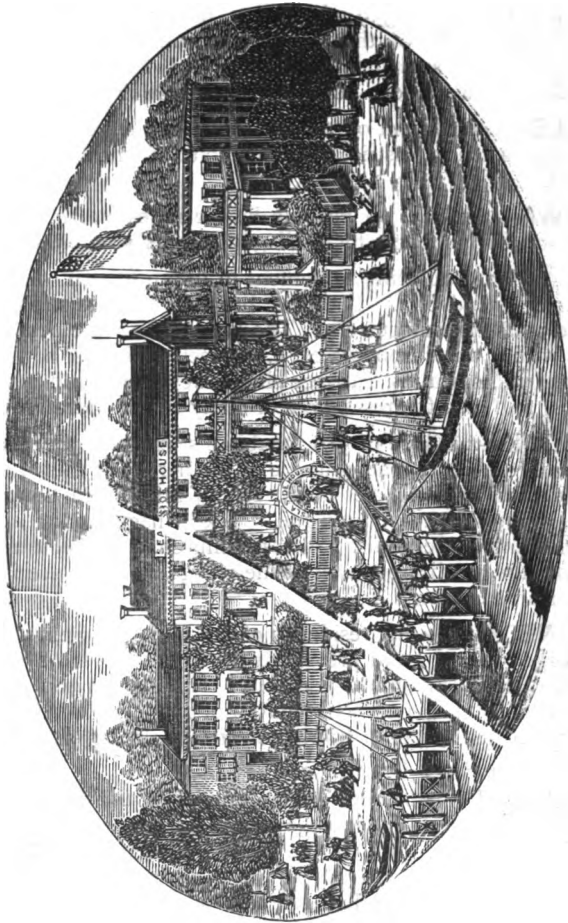
SUFFOLK COUNTY—occupies the larger part of the Island. It lies east of Queens county and extends to the eastern extremities of the Island. It has a length of 87 miles, and in its widest part, (from Eaton's Neck across to the ocean) a width of 22 miles. It comprises an area, exclusive of its large bays, of 920 square miles, and contains a population of 53,888. Fifty years ago its population was 30,673. Its towns are Huntington, Babylon, Smithtown, Islip, Brookhaven, Riverhead, Southampton, Southold, Shelter Island and Easthampton. The early settlements were made by English Puritans, and their footprints are still visible in many places.

SUNK MEADOW—a locality in the northwest part of Smithtown, adjacent to or included in the district known as Fresh Pond. It comprises 15 or 20 farm houses, and has been sometimes called Middleville.

Successful farmers should read page 4.

SWEZEYTOWN—a hamlet of ten farm houses in the northern part of Middle Island, surrounding two ponds. It has from the first settlement been the home of successive generations of the name of Swezey.

SYOSSET—a post office and railroad station on the Port Jefferson Branch, 29 miles from Long Island City. It is in the midst of a large and fertile section of level land, which is largely used for the sustenance of cows,



SEASIDE HOUSE, ROCKAWAY.

from which quantities of milk are sent to New York. It is in the north-eastern part of the town of Oyster Bay. Woodbury and Jericho are each about 2 miles distant on the southeast and southwest, respectively.

TERRYTOWN—a new settlement containing about half a dozen houses, on the freshly broken level plain, 2 miles south of Port Jefferson.

Farmers will find interesting matter on page 4.

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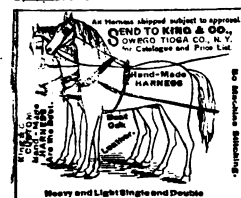
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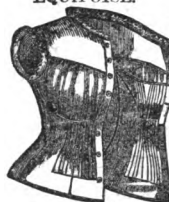
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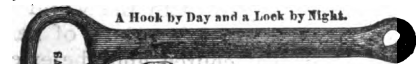
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TIANNA—a locality containing several houses in the southwestern part of the village of Good Ground, at the head of an arm of Shinnecock Bay, called Tianna Bay.

TUCKAHOE—a locality in the northwest environs of Southampton village, on Peconic Bay, and just east of Shinnecock Hills.

UNION COURSE—a station on the Atlantic Division, 6 miles from Flatbush Avenue.

UNIONDALE—a locality of thrifty farms 2 miles east of the village of Hempstead, on the great plain. It contains a population of about 200, a school, the town-farm and a Methodist church.

UNION PLACE—a neighborhood in the eastern vicinity of Speonk, between that village and Westhampton, its population probably being included in the enumeration of the latter village.

UNIONVILLE—a hamlet on the shore of Gravesend Bay, in the southeast corner of the town of New Utrecht, a half mile south of Bath.

VALLEY STREAM—a village, post office and railroad station on the Montauk Division, 17 miles from L. I. City, and in the southwestern part of the town of Hempstead. It has a Union chapel and a population of 605. The people are engaged in farming, the land being level, rich and well cultivated. The Brooklyn water works have pumping stations here, taking water from the ponds and streams in the neighborhood. The Rockaway Branch leaves the South Side Railroad here.

VERNON VALLEY—a hamlet one and a half miles east of the village of Northport. It was once known as Red Hook, and was for many years the site of the Presbyterian church of this locality before the erection of the present structure in Northport. The country here is well occupied by good farms.

WADING RIVER—a village of 397 inhabitants, in the extreme northwest corner of the town of Riverhead, near L. I. Sound, 63 miles from New York city. A creek puts in from the Sound and is navigable for small vessels. The settlement is pleasantly situated upon and among the hills that border the Sound, and has communication with the world by stage line to the L. I. R. R. at Manor Station, 6 miles south of here. The village has a store, grist-mill, Congregational church and the extensive seed gardens and florist's establishment of Mr. E. S. Miller.

WAINSCOTT—a hamlet of 100 inhabitants in the extreme southwest corner of the town of East Hampton, 92 miles from New York city and 5 miles south of Sag Harbor.

WAMPONAMON—the Indian name of the headland in which the peninsula of Montauk terminates.

WASHINGTON SQUARE—a locality about two miles west of Hempstead village, comprising a rich farming district with a population of 128.

WATER MILL—a village of 173 inhabitants in the eastern part of Southampton town, lying midway between the two larger villages of Southampton and Bridgehampton, about three miles from either. It is on the Montauk Div. L. I. R. R., 93 1-2 miles from L. I. City. The region is level

Hats and Caps at B. D. & A. T. Norton's, Port Jefferson.

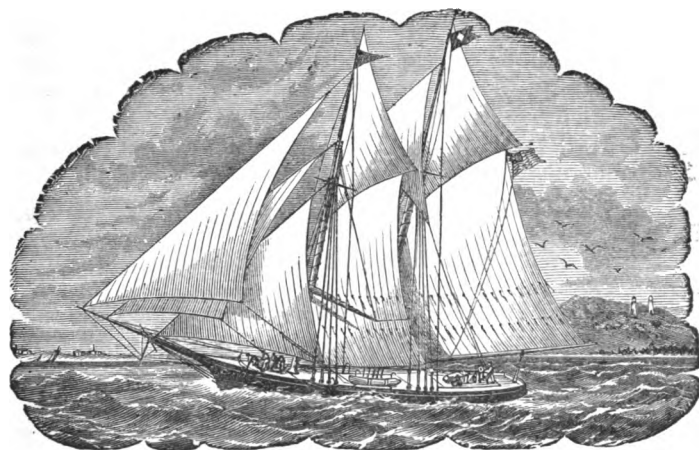
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The very Finest and Best in the world. Send for Catalogues.

ADDRESS

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and fully occupied by rich farms, on the northern shore of a beautiful sheet of water known as Mecox Bay. It has a grist mill and a store.

WESTBURY STATION—a post-hamlet and railroad station on the Main Line, 22 miles from the western terminus, in the southern part of the town of North Hempstead. It has a Roman Catholic church, and the neighborhood contains about 100 inhabitants. Considerable quantities of milk are sent to market from here.

WESTHAMPTON—a village in the southwestern part of the town of Southampton, covering several square miles of ground, and including several vicinages that have local names such as Union Place, Brushy Neck, Tanner's Neck, Beaver Dam, Pautuck, Onock, Potuck, Ketchabonock and Quiogue. The parish contains a population of 437, and has 2 churches, Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal. A union chapel stands at Ketchabonock. The railroad station in the northern part of the village is 76 miles from L. I. City, on the Montauk Division. It is a rich farming section. Strawberries are cultivated. The people are interested somewhat in surf fishing, poultry raising and accommodating summer boarders. The country residence of the late Gen. Dix stands near the ocean.

WESTHAMPTON CENTRE—a recently established post office in one of the neighborhoods of Westhampton.

WEST HILLS—a hamlet of about twenty-five houses scattered among the high and rugged hills on the western border of the town of Huntington. It has a Methodist church. The settlement is on the Middle Country Road, about two miles south from the railroad station at Cold Spring. Jayne's Hill or Oakley's Hill, as it is sometimes called, is in this group. This has an elevation of 354 feet above tide water, in the Sound, and is said to be the highest point of land on Long Island. The home of Hon. Silas Wood, the pioneer historian of Long Island, was in this locality.

WEST ISLIP—a suburb of the village of Babylon, in the southwest corner of Islip town. It extends two or three miles along the old South Country Road, and presents almost the appearance of a continuous park, the wide, smooth road being lined on either side with beautifully laid out grounds and handsome residences, surrounded by lawns, hedges and shade trees. This section is almost entirely occupied by the country residences of the wealthy. An Episcopal church is located here. The locality has 398 inhabitants.

WEST NECK—a peninsula in the northwest part of Huntington town, from which Lloyd's Neck projects. It is an elevated tract of good farming land containing several thousand acres, which is in a good condition of productive cultivation. Pleasant farm houses are scattered upon it, and on its western shore brick making is carried on.

WESTVILLE—the western section of the village of Ocean Point, being about 1 mile west of the railroad station, in the southwest part of the town of Hempstead. It is also called Northwest Point.

WEST YAPHANK—formerly called Coram Hills, is a hilly section in the interior of Brookhaven town, 2 miles southeast of Coram, and the same distance northwest of Yaphank. It contains twelve farm houses.

See notice of Scribner's Lumber and Log Book on page 63.

J. R. CORWIN, President.

W. T. WHEELER, Sec'y. and Treas.

Port Jefferson Milling Co.,



PORT JEFFERSON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Manufacturers of Fancy

Patent Family and Prepared Flour,

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PRIDE OF LONG ISLAND.

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DAILY CAPACITY,

100 bbls.



WHEATLY—a farming section containing about 200 inhabitants, in the western part of Oyster Bay town, 3 miles north of Westbury Station. It has a Quaker church.

WHITESTONE—an incorporated village on the shore of Long Island Sound, in the northern part of the town of Flushing, and at the terminus of the Whitestone & Westchester branch of the North Side Division R. R. The distance from L. I. City is 11 miles. The village has gas, flagged sidewalks, a steamboat landing, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches, a newspaper, manufactures of tin and paint, and a population of 2,520. A military post a short distance east, maintained by the U. S. Government, has 500 men under drill in torpedo practice. This is called Willett's Point.

WICKAPOGUE—a scattered neighborhood on the western shore of Mecox Bay, about two miles east of the village of Southampton. It contains one of the oldest burying grounds in the town.

WILLIAMSBURGH—the section of Brooklyn in the neighborhood of Wallabout Bay. The section was once the town of Bushwick, which lay on the north of Brooklyn, but was several years ago absorbed by the growth of that city.

WILLOW POND—a locality containing a grist-mill and a few houses, about one mile west of the Head-of-the-River in the central part of Smithtown.

WILLOW TREE—the eastern section of the present village limits of Jamaica. It was one of the old stations of the Long Island R. R.

WINDSOR TERRACE—a suburb of Brooklyn, in the southern part and in the town of Flatbush, occupying the area between Prospect Park and Greenwood cemetery.

SECURITY WITH GOOD INTEREST.

Western Real Estate, 600 7 per cent. Bonds. Bonds negotiated by Trust Companies, Banking Houses or specialist in the business, principal and interest (semi-annual) payable in New York. No expense to the lender.

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Goods. Hardware, Tinware, Cutlery,
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Orders or any communication by mail in reference to goods
and prices will receive prompt attention.

Goods warranted as represented, and prices guaranteed as low
as possible with giving good quality and honest quantity.

Terms Cash, and One Price to All.

WINFIELD JUNCTION—a suburban village in the western part of Newtown, at the junction of the old Long Island R. R. with the Flushing & North Side R. R., 4 miles from L. I. City. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches and a St. Joseph's Society. The Metallic Burial Case & Casket Co. has a large manufactory here, and many of the operatives reside here. Locust Grove, in the northeast part, and Hyatt's Homestead, in the western part, are adjacent neighborhoods.

WOODBURY—a rural village in the eastern part of Oysterbay town among the interior hills, 2 miles southeast of Syosset. A Methodist Episcopal church is located here. The people are farmers and the land is elevated.

WOODSBURGH—a post village on the Rockaway Branch of the Montauk Division, 19 miles from L. I. City, in the town of Hempstead, 3 miles from the ocean. It was named by its founder, the late Samuel Wood of Brooklyn. It is pleasantly situated and commands a delightful view of the bay and ocean. A large boarding pavilion capable of accommodating 400 guests is a conspicuous feature of the place. The people are engaged in taking oysters and clams from the adjoining waters. The village has 3 churches, Methodist, Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

WOODHAVEN—a village and post office on the Brooklyn Central Railroad, (Atlantic Division) 6 miles from Brooklyn and 2 miles west of Jamaica. It is laid out with great regularity. The village is mainly supported by the large tin and sheet iron goods manufactory of the La Lance & Grosjean M'fg Co., which employs about 800 operatives. It has Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches. The new York, Woodhaven and Rockaway Railroad crosses the Atlantic Division here.

WOODSIDE—a regularly laid out village, having a population of 500, in the west part of the town of Newtown, on the Mun Line, 3 miles from L. I. City. It has many nicely kept places.

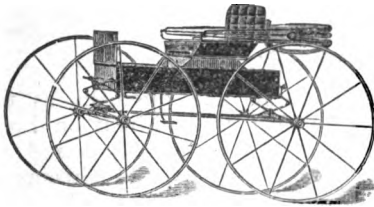
WOODVILLE LANDING—a hamlet containing a store and a few houses, near the Sound, in the northeast corner of the town of Brookhaven. It is a landing place for shipping cordwood from the neighboring forests, extensive tracts of which occupy this part of the town.

YAPHANK—a pleasant village of 424 inhabitants, on the L. I. R. R., (Main Line) 59 miles from Long Island City, in the central part of Brookhaven town. It is the seat of the Suffolk County Alms House and Children's Home, both of which institutions are located near the railroad station. The former is a somewhat imposing structure, standing one-fourth of a mile northwest of the depot, and in the midst of a large farm that is kept under a good cultivation by the inmates of the house. The village contains a lumber yard, 2 grist-mills, 2 stores and 2 churches—Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal. The residents are farmers, mechanics and business men.

YOUNGSPORT—a settlement of 299 inhabitants, in the town of Islip, about three miles southeast of the village of that name, and on the west side of the Connetquot River, near its mouth. The people are mainly farmers and baymen. The residence of Hon. William Nicoll, a descendant of the first settler and patentee of this section, is upon a splendid farm in this neighborhood. It is sometimes called Great River.

COLES & BENTLEY,

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.,

Carriage Manufacturers.

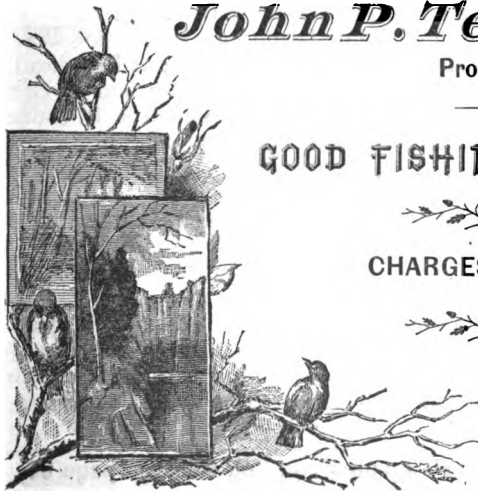
Top Buggies a specialty—made of the best material, good workmanship, handsome styles, strong vehicles in every respect. Their Buggies are made of good material throughout; springs, elliptics, or the Brewster pattern, (warranted tempered,) front spring, $1\frac{1}{4}$, 3 leaf; back spring, $1\frac{1}{4}$, 4 leaf; axles, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ patent steel, and the Warner patent wheels, with best, round-edge steel tires. Gearing made of good hickory. The tops have good leather quarters and back stays; Rubber Roof and Curtains. Top lined with good cloth that will hold its color. Painted black and striped. Shafts full leathered and silver tipped. The bodies are made of seasoned wood, glued and screwed firmly. Gears thoroughly seasoned hickory. We use four of the best grades Norway iron bolts, and best Enameled Top Leather. In painting, we use none but the best colors and varnishes that are in the market. Buggies of this description we build for One Hundred Dollars.

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Carriages at the Depot
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Horses & Carriages to let.

RAILROADS OF LONG ISLAND.



ATLANTIC DIVISION.

This, sometimes called the Brooklyn Central, and originally as the Brooklyn and Jamaica R. R., was the first railroad built on Long Island. It then started at the foot of Atlantic Street, Brooklyn, and its eastern end, being extended from time to time until it reached Greenport, was part of the main line. It now runs from Flatbush Avenue to Jamaica, 9 3-4 miles. Its stations and their distances are: East New York, 3 3-4; Cypress Ave., 5 1-4; Union Course, 5 3-4; Woodhaven, 6 1-2; Clarenceville, 7 1-4; and Jamaica, 9 3-4 miles.

MAIN LINE.

This name is given to the road from Jamaica to Greenport. Trains passing over it may start from Flatbush Avenue or L. I. City, and those from the latter may reach Jamaica by either the old line, through Woodside and Winfield, or over the South Side tracks. The stations on the Main Line, with their distances from either L. I. City or Brooklyn, are: Jamaica, 9 3-4; Queens, 13 3-4; Hinsdale, 15 1-2; Hyde Park, 16 3-4; Mineola, 19; Westbury, 22; Hicksville, 25 1-2; Central Park, 28 1-2; Farmingdale, 30 1-2; West Deer Park, 35 1-4; Deer Park, 36 3-4; Brentwood, 41 1-4; Central Islip, 43 3-4; Ronkonkoma, 48 1-2; Waverly, 52 1-4; Medford, 54 1-4; Yaphank, 59; Manor, 65 1-2; Baiting Hollow, 69 1-4; Riverhead, 73 3-4; Jamesport, 78 3-4; Mattituck, 83; Cutchogue, 85 3-4; Peconic, 88 1-4; Southold, 90 1-4; and Greenport, 94 3-4.

Stages connect at Ronkonkoma for Ronkonkoma Lake; at Waverly for Selden and Coram; at Yaphank for Middle Island; at Manor for Wading River; at Baiting Hollow Station for Baiting Hollow; at Riverhead for Aquebogue and Northville; at Cutchogue for New Suffolk; and at Greenport for East Marion and Orient. The Sag Harbor Branch R. R. connects Manor with Eastport, 6 miles distant, on the Montauk Division.

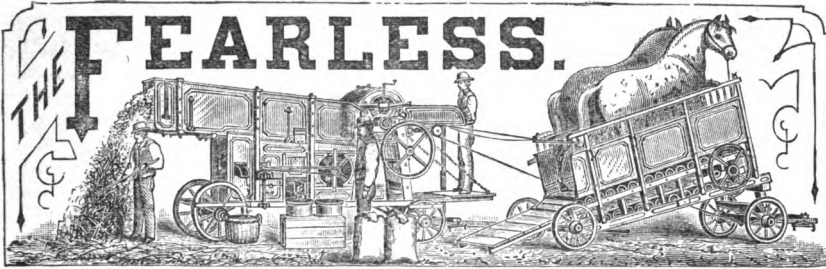
HEMPSTEAD BRANCH.

A spur from the Main Line at Mineola passes through Garden City and runs to Hempstead, one and a half miles distant on the south.

GLEN COVE BRANCH.

This branch leaves the Main line at Mineola and runs north, passing the following stations at the distances indicated from Mineola: East Williston, 1; Albertson, 2; Roslyn, 4; Glen Head, 7; Sea Cliff, 8; Glen Cove, 9; Locust Valley 11. Stages connect at the latter point for Oyster Bay, 4 miles east.

See notice of Scribner's Lumber and Log Book on page 63.



The only machine that received an award on both Horse-power and Thresher and Cleaner, at the Centennial Exhibition; was awarded the two last Gold Medals given by the New York State Agricultural Society on Horse-powers and Threshers; and is the only Thresher selected from the vast number built in the United States, for illustration and description in "Appleton's Cyclopedia of Applied Mechanics," recently published, thus adopting it as the standard machine of this country. Buy the best. It is cheapest in the end. Catalogue sent free. Address, NIVARD BARDER, Cortlandt, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND NEWS-LETTER,

PORT JEFFERSON, SUFFOLK Co., L. I.

A. L. CHENEY, - - - - - Editor and Publisher.

A Live 8-Page Paper,

Published in a wide-awake seaport town on the North Side, and circulating through the largest county on Long Island. Port Jefferson is the principal village and trade center on the North Side of the Town of Brookhaven, and has communication by steam ferry with Bridgeport, Conn., and outlet by a branch of the L. I. R. R. Advertising rates reasonable. Sample copies free.

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Canton Mattings of every grade and variety in quantities to suit purchasers at lowest rates. Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods. Pongees and Handkerchiefs. Preserved Ginger, Gongs, Palm Leaf and Japanese Fans.

CHOICE QUALITY OF TEA FOR FAMILY USE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.

SAMPLES SENT BY MAIL.

PORT JEFFERSON BRANCH.

At Hicksville a branch swings off to the northward, having termini at Northport and Port Jefferson. The road between the two last named points belongs to the Smithtown & Port Jefferson R. R. Co. The stations on this branch are at distances from Hicksville as follows: Syosset, 4; Cold Spring, $6\frac{1}{2}$; Huntington, 10; Greenlawn, 12; Northport, 15; St. Johnland, 19; Smithtown, 22; St. James, 25; Stony Brook, 28; Setauket, 30; Port Jefferson, 33. A short spur running off at Northport to a point nearer the village was the original terminus of the branch before its extension to Port Jefferson. Stages connect at Syosset for Oyster Bay, 4 miles north; at Port Jefferson for Mt. Sinai, 3 miles, and Miller's Place, 5 miles east; and at Cold Spring, Huntington, Northport, Stony Brook and Port Jefferson for those villages, each of which lies from one to two miles distant from the railroad.

NORTH SIDE DIVISION.

This starts from the common depot at L. I. City and runs to Great Neck. The following stations are on its line: Woodside, 3; Winfield, 4; Newtown, 5; Corona, 6; Flushing Junction, 8; Flushing, (Broadway,) $9\frac{1}{3}$; Bayside, 11; Douglaston, 12; Little Neck, 13; Great Neck, 14.

WHITESTONE BRANCH.

A short branch leaves the Flushing & North Side road at Flushing and runs to College Point and Whitestone, distant respectively from L. I. City $9\frac{1}{4}$ and 11 miles. This section of road is known as the Whitestone & Westchester R. R.

MONTAUK DIVISION.

This name is given to the old South Side railroad to Patchogue and its extension to Eastport, and that part of what was originally the Sag Harbor Branch, from Eastport to Sag Harbor. This makes a continuous line along the south side, and its stations and their distances from L. I. City are: Fresh Pond, 5; Glendale, 6; Richmond Hill, 8; Locust Avenue, 12; Springfield, 13; Valley Stream, 17; Pearsalls, 18; Rockville Centre, 20; Baldwins, 22; Freeport, $22\frac{3}{4}$; Merrick, 25; Bellmore, 26; Ridgewood, 27; South Oyster Bay, $28\frac{3}{4}$; Amityville, $31\frac{3}{4}$; Breslau, 34; Babylon, 37; Bay Shore, 41; Islip, 44; Club House, 47; Oakdale, 48; Sayville, 50; Bayport, 52; Patchogue, 54; Bellport, 58; Brookhaven, 61; Forge, 65; Moriches, 67; Eastport, 71; Speonk, 73; West Hampton, 76; Quogue, 78; Good Ground, 84; Southampton, 91; Water Mills, 94; Bridgehampton, 96; Sag Harbor, 101. Stages connect at Bridgehampton and Sag Harbor for Easthampton, Amagansett and Springs; at Quogue for Quogue and Atlanticville; at Forge for West Moriches; and at Moriches for East Moriches. At Eastport a branch connects with the Main Line at Manor.

ROCKAWAY BRANCH.

Leaving the Montauk Division at Valley Stream, this branch runs to the sea side hamlets and resorts of the Rockaway peninsula, stopping at Hewlett's, 1; Woodsburgh, 2; Ocean Point, 4; Lawrence, 5; and Far Rockaway 6 miles distant from the junction.

Farmers will be interested in reading page 4.

THE "ALLEN" SHIRT

—To order, only—

6 FOR \$9.00 LAUNDRIED ; \$8.00 UNLAUNDRIED. ("WAM-SUTTA" MUSLIN, 3-PLY, ALL-LINEN BOSOMS.)

These shirts are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Rules for self-measurement, and samples of muslin, sent on application. Feeling confident of pleasing any who may favor me with their order, I am,

Respectfully,

SAMUEL B. ALLEN,
767 Broadway, New York.

NOTE.—Can refer to the Publisher of this Book, and other well-known gentlemen on the Island who are among my patrons.

WM. H. BAYLES,

DEALER IN



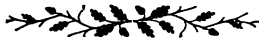
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Special attention given to repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of every description.

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I am prepared to grow Flower and Vegetable Seeds on contract.

Correspondence solicited.

E. S. MILLER, Wading River, L. I.

LONG BEACH BRANCH.

This diverges from the Montauk Division at Pearsall's, 18 miles out from L. I. City, and reaches East Rockaway and Long Beach, which are respectively distant from Pearsall's 1 and 6 miles.

THE CENTRAL EXTENSION.

This is a part of the enterprise of the late A. T. Stewart. Going east, it diverges from the Main Line at Hinsdale on the south and, passing through Garden City, approaches the Main Line at Bethpage junction, near Farmingdale. From that point it swings away again to the Montauk Division, with which it makes a junction a little west of Babylon. Through trains on the Main Line are sometimes run over it between Hinsdale and Farmingdale, and express trains on the Montauk Division are run over it in making the distance between Jamaica and Babylon.

MANHATTAN BEACH DIVISION.

This leaves the city by the different Brooklyn termini and L. I. City, diverging from the Montauk Division at Fresh Pond, and runs southwest, passing East New York, New Lots, Kouwenhoven, Flatlands, South Greenfield, King's Highway and Sheepshead Bay, to the hotels at Manhattan Beach. A branch from Bay Ridge joins this near South Greenfield.

BROOKLYN, BATH & CONEY ISLAND R. R.

This is a short railroad that runs from the southern part of Brooklyn, near Greenwood Cemetery, to Bath and Coney Island.

NEW YORK, WOODHAVEN & ROCKAWAY R. R.

This road diverges from the Montauk Division of the L. I. R. R. at Glendale Junction, 6 miles from Long Island City, and runs to Rockaway Beach, a distance of 10 miles from the junction. Its course is across the town of Jamaica and the bay of the same name, where it runs a distance of four and a half miles upon trestle work. It crosses the Atlantic Division at Woodhaven upon a trestle above that road. Trains are run from and to the different termini of the L. I. R. R. at Flatbush Ave., Bushwick and L. I. City, over the lines of the latter company. From the Glendale Junction this road makes the following stopping places: Woodhaven Tower (where connection is made with the Atlantic Division,) Ozone Park, Aqueduct, Broad Channel, Hammel's & Eldert's, Holland's, Seaside, Neptune and Rockaway Beach. An increased number of trains are run during the summer.



Long Island farmers should read page 4.

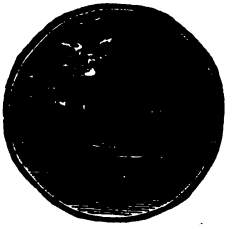
COLES & BENTLEY,

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Manufacturers of Fine Carriages,
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A pleasant retreat, cool, shady and free from mosquitoes and malaria. Pleasant rooms and good accommodations. The house is located within a stone's throw of the water and overlooking the beautiful harbor. The neighborhood abounds in romantic and beautiful scenery. Abundant facilities for rowing, sailing, fishing and bathing are at hand. Guests of the house have the free use of boats. For any further particulars address as above.

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Send 10 cents in postage stamps for circular of advice—of great value to shippers of produce—in regard to preparing, packing and shipping to our market. It also contains a recipe for preserving eggs. Price Current furnished on application.

Reference—Irving National Bank, New York.

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ALEX. HORNBY'S**Steam Cooked and Crushed****WHITE WHEAT AND OATS.**

STEAMBOAT CONNECTIONS.

Numerous ferry lines cross the East River, connecting various parts of Brooklyn with New York, and the Long Island Railroad terminus at L. I. City with different points in New York. Besides these, steamboat lines are operated during the open or summer season between points on Long Island and other places as follows:

Bay Ridge and New York.

Rockaway Beach and New York.

Roslyn, Glenwood, Sea Cliff, Glen Cove, Sands Point, Great Neck, Whitestone and New York.

Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and New York.

Port Jefferson, Stony Brook, Northport and New York.

Port Jefferson and Bridgeport, Conn.

Babylon and Fire Island.

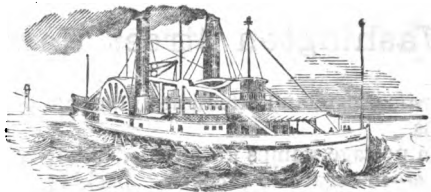
Sag Harbor, Shelter Island, Greenport, Orient and New London and points on Connecticut River up to Hartford.

Greenport and Shelter Island.

Sag Harbor, Southold, Greenport, Shelter Island and New York.

STAGE LINES.

Besides the stages that connect different villages with railroad stations, otherwise noticed, there are stage connections across the Island between Patchogue and Port Jefferson, and across the plains between Riverhead and Westhampton.



Boots and Shoes at B. D. & A. T. Norton's, Port Jefferson.

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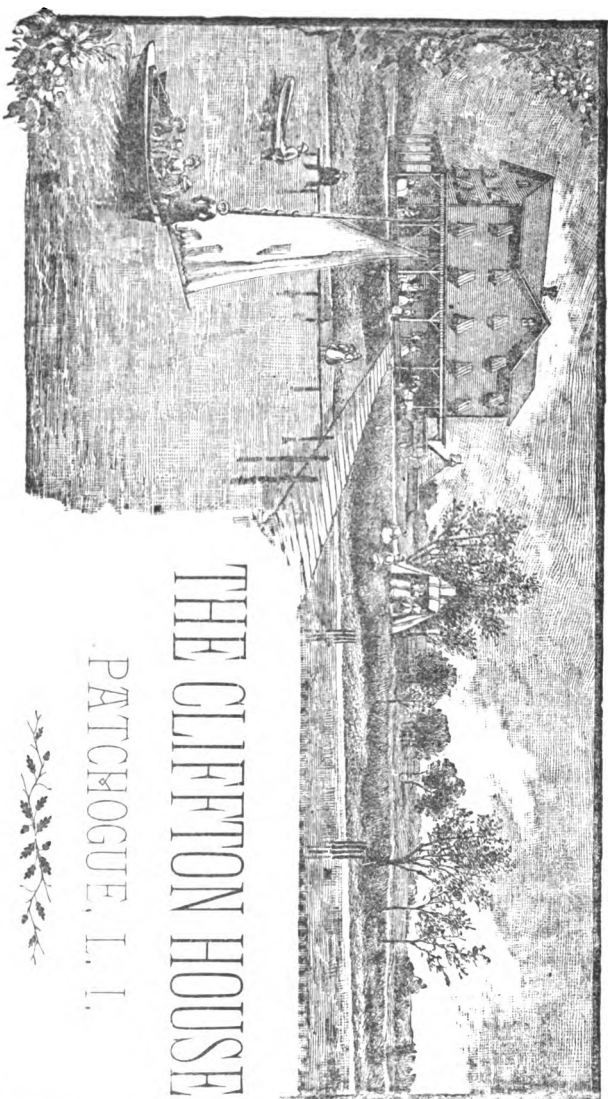
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- Astoria, Bulletin, Thursdays, 26x40, 1882, W. F. Coffee, Jr., editor.
- Babylon, Budget, Saturdays, republican, 26x40, 1875, S. A. Titus, pub.
- Babylon, South Side Signal, Saturdays, independent, 28x44, 1869, Henry Livingston, Son & Co., pub.
- College Point, Long Island Central Zeitung, Saturdays, German, 24x36, 1873, Leo Oppenheimer, ed. and pub.
- College Point, Long Island Reporter, Wednesdays, independent, 24x36, 1879, J. Oppenheimer, editor and publisher.
- College Point, Queens Co. Sun, Saturdays, democratic, 24x36, 1883, Hastings Kelsey, ed. and pub.
- East Norwich, Enterprise, Saturdays, 26x40, 1880, H. H. Frost, ed. and publisher.
- Far Rockaway, Rockaway Journal, Saturdays, 28x44, 1883, W. W. Jones, ed. and pub.
- Flushing, Evening Journal, daily, except Sundays, and weekly on Saturdays, democratic, daily 22x31, weekly 32x44, 1842, C. W. Smith, ed. and pub.
- Flushing Times, every evening except Sunday, and Long Island Times, Thursdays, independent, daily 22x32, weekly 28x42, daily 1865, weekly 1875, Lemuel E. Quigg, ed.
- Flushing, Long Island News, Wednesdays, independent, 26x40, 1883, Wilson & Oldroyd, eds. and pubs.
- Flushing, Latest, semi-monthly, 14x20, 1883, Will. O. Demola and H. L. Marshall, eds. and pubs.
- Glen Cove, Gazette, Saturdays, independent, 28x44, 1857, E. M. Lincoln, ed. and pub.
- Greenport, Republican Watchman, Saturdays, democratic, 22x32, 1826, Henry A. Reeves, ed. and pub.
- Greenport, Suffolk Times, Saturdays, republican, 24x36, 1857, L. F. Terry and J. N. Hallock, eds. and pubs.
- Hempstead, Inquirer, Fridays, independent, 24x38, 1830, Henry M. Onderdonk, ed. and pub.
- Hempstead, Queens Co. Sentinel, Thursdays, neutral, 24x36, 1858, Lott VanDeWater, ed. and pub.
- Hicksville, Messenger, Saturdays, independent, 24x36, 1885, H. deLanguillette, ed. and pub.
- Huntington, Long Islander, Fridays, republican, 24x36, 1836, C. E. Shepard, ed. and pub.

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Huntington, Suffolk Bulletin, Fridays, democratic, 26x40, 1847, Chas. R. Street, ed. and pub.

Jamaica, Long Island Democrat, Tuesdays, democratic, 25x38, 1835, Lewis M. Wood, ed. and pub.

Jamaica, Long Island Farmer, Thursdays, republican, 26x40, 1822, Albert B. Pine, ed. and pub.

Jamaica, Standard, Saturdays, democratic, 1868, John O'Donnell, ed. and pub.

Long Island City, Star, daily, evening, independent, 24x36, 1876, and Long Island Star, Saturday, 26x40, 1865, Thomas H. Todd, editor and pub.

Long Island City, Long Island Beobachter, Saturdays, German, independent, 24x36, 1876, Chas. Kernitz, ed. and pub.

Long Island City, Saturday Courier, Saturdays, democratic, 26x40, 1875, Thos. J. G. Pugh, ed.

Long Island City, Tribune, Saturdays, democratic, 26x40, 1883, A. P. McIntyre, ed. and pub.

Newtown, Long Island Journal und Volksblatt, Saturdays, German, 26x40, 1874, Chas. F. White, ed. and pub.

Newtown, Queens Co. Safeguard, Wednesdays, democratic, 26x40, 1875, G. K. Lyman, ed. and pub.

Newtown, Register, Thursdays, democratic, 18x24, 1878, Charles White, ed. and pub.

Northport, Suffolk Co. Journal, Saturdays, republican, 24x36, 1874, Frank A. Johnson, ed. and pub.

Patchogue, Advance, Saturdays, republican, 28x44, 1871, T. S. Heatley, ed. and pub.

Patchogue, Suffolk Democrat, Wednesdays, democratic, 30x44, 1884, L. B. Green, ed. and pub.

Port Jefferson, Times, Saturdays, democratic, 26x40, 1878, L. B. Ho- man, ed. and pub.

Port Jefferson News Letter, Saturdays, democratic, 30x44, 1884, A. L. Cheney, ed.

Riverhead, News, Tuesdays, republican, 26x40, 1868, Wm. R. Duvall, ed. and pub.

Rockville Centre, South Side Observer, Fridays, republican, 28x44, 1865, Chas. L. Wallace, ed.

Roslyn, News, Saturdays, 24x36, Wallace Thurston, ed. and pub.

Sag Harbor, Corrector, Saturdays, democratic, 24x34, 1822, B. D. Sleight, ed. and pub.

Sag Harbor, Express, Thursdays, republican, 26x40, 1859, John H. Hunt, ed. and pub.

Southold, Long Island Traveler, Fridays, independent, 27x40, 1871, Martin B. Van Dusen, ed. and pub.

Southampton, Sea-Side Times, Thursdays, 26x40, 1881, W. R. Burling, editor.

Whitestone, Herald, Wednesdays, independent, 26x40, 1870, G. F. Hallock, ed. and pub.

Woodhaven, Quiver, Saturdays, 24x36, 1883, J. H. Clark, ed. and pub.

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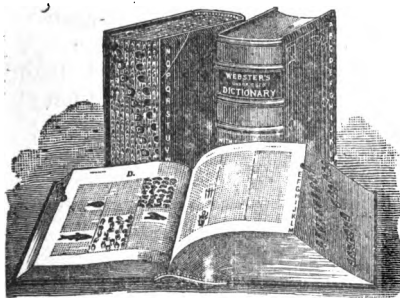
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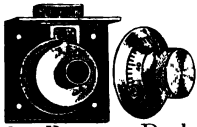
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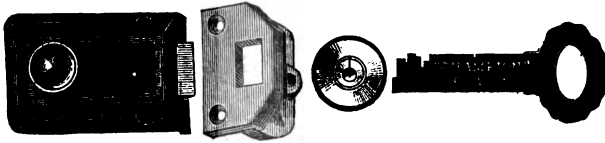
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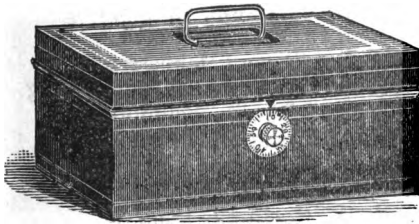
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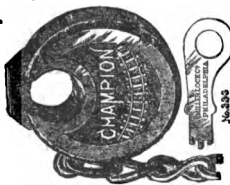
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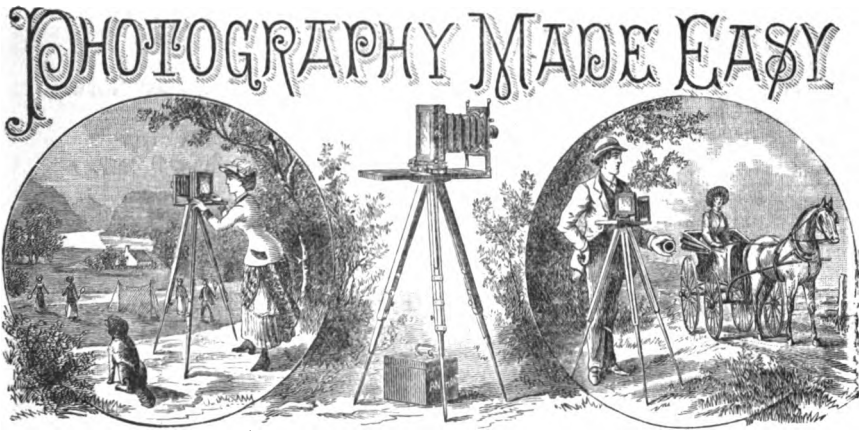
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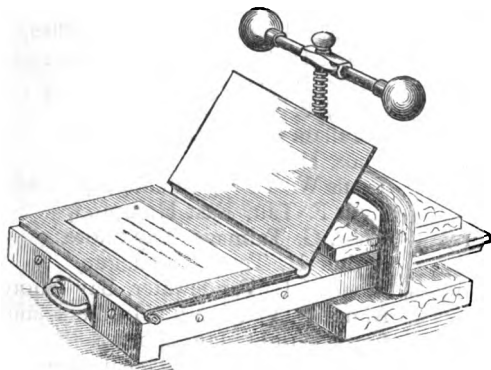
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Jamaica,	1,605	8	\$31,400	\$3,440,710
Hempstead,	3,365	23	42,280	4,184,255
Newtown,	1,785	11	32,900	2,405,462
Brookhaven,	2,567	36	54,450	2,511,912
Babylon,	910	7	18,710	593,608
Huntington,	1,718	20	43,690	1,782,005
Smithtown,	357	7	10,950	587,855
Islip,	1,302	14	28,825	1,442,327
Easthampton,	428	6	3,795	743,312
Riverhead,	997	15	12,975	977,180
Southold,	1,476	17	39,490	1,939,670
Shelter Island,	167	1	3,200	278,800
Southampton,	1,322	23	30,595	2,443,900

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Treasurer,
Sheriff,
Under Sheriff,
District Attorney,
County Clerk,
Deputy Co. Clerk,
Supt. Co. Poor,
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Oyster Bay.
Long Island City
Long Island City.
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Jamaica.
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Farmers will find interesting matter on page 4.

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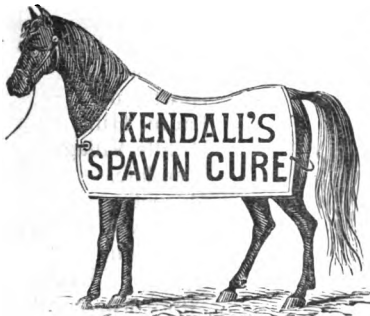
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Clerk,	Luke J. Connorton,	Flushing,
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	Richardson Brower,	Woodsburgh,
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Justices of the Peace,	Thomas D. Smith,	Bellmore,
	George Wallace,	Freeport,
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Chappaqua, N. Y., July 22, '84.

DR. B. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt., Dear Sirs:—One year ago I had a nice young horse troubled with a large blood spavin. I have taken it off with Kendall's Spavin Cure so that you cannot

tell which leg it was on. Have used the horse now ten months.

Yours, etc.,

H. B. HYATT.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Towanda, Pa., Aug. 11.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. Gents:—I own a large, fine grey horse that was sold nine months since for \$40, being considered comparatively worthless on account of a very large bone spavin (the worst I ever saw). He has been fired and otherwise treated with no effect only to make a bad matter worse. I bought him six months since and put him at hard work on my truck team and commenced the use of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and now so far as lameness is concerned he is entirely well. The bunion is not entirely removed, though not nearly as large as it was. I have not treated him according to directions in order to remove the bunion, but am satisfied that it would have done the work could I have given him rest. As it is, the medicine has done more for me in this case than you claim for it. It has been worth more than \$10 to me. I have already been offered \$135 for the horse, but would not take less than \$200 for him. I cannot recommend in too strong terms the medicine that has served me so well.

Very Respectfully,

MEANS L. MCGILL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Lowell Lake, Chester, Vt., Aug. 14, 1884.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,—I not only feel it a duty, but affords me much pleasure to say to you that I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for the last five years at my hotel for bee stings, hornet and wasp stings and mosquito bites and find it gives instant relief. Not having seen it advertised for that use I thought perhaps you did not know it your-elf, and I want also to say that I've cured one valuable mare of bone spavin and taken off two thoroughpins from another horse, one, a very bad one, entirely removed.

Yours with much respect,

GEO. H. HILTON.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Augusta, Me., Aug. 14, 1884.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.: Gents.—I bought a horse in Boston in 1880 that was badly wrenched in his leg, and was so lame that he could not touch his foot to the floor. I got a box of your Bister and blistered it twice, then applied Kendall's Spavin Cure about six months, then turned him out, and the next spring refused \$500 for him. I used 28 bottles of the Cure on him. He began to improve as soon as I applied the first Bli. I would cheerfully recommend it to any one as the horse liniment I ever used, and I have used a good many kinds, as I have handled horses for twenty years.

F. A. COOMBS.

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Please see to it that I am placed in early communication with Kendall's Spavin Cure for man.

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Hither Plain,	½m. Sw. Fort Pond,	George E. Filer,	"
Napeague,	Abreast Napeague H.,	Elijah M. Bennett,	"
Amagansett,	Near the village,	Madison F. King,	"
Georgica,	1m. S. East Hampton,	David C. Barnes,	"
Mecox,	2m. S. Bridgehampton,	Baldwin Cook,	Bridgehampton.
Southampton,	Abreast of the village,	Nelson Burnett,	Southampton.
Shinnecock,	N'r Shinnecock Neck,	Adolphus H. Hand,	Good Ground.
Tiauna,	4m. East of Quogue,	David A. Vail,	Atlanticville.
Quogue,	Near the village,	Silas C. Jessup,	Quogue.
Petunk,	2m. S. Westhampton,	Franklin C. Jessup,	Westhampton.
Moriches,	2½m. Sw. Speonk,	George C. Raynor,	East Moriches.
Forge River,	3½m. S. W. Moriches,	Sidney Smith,	Centre Moriches.
Smith's Point,	Abreast of the Point,	Edward A. Smith,	Brookhaven.
Bellport,	Abreast of the village,	Edward Monsell,	Bellport.
Blue Point,	Opposite Patchogue,	Jacob B. Thurber,	Patchogue.
Lone Hill,	Abreast of Sayville,	James S. Baker,	Sayville.
Point of Woods,	5m. S. of Islip,	Smith Rhodes,	Islip.
Fir Island,	East side F. I. inlet,	Daniel S. Hubbard,	Bay Shore.
Oak Island,	East end Oak Island,	Henry Oakley,	Babylon.
Gilgo,	West end Oak Island,	Frank E. Wicks,	Amityville.
Jones' Beach,	East end Jones' Beach,	Henry Chichester,	"
Zach's Inlet,	West end do	Stephen Ketcham,	"
Short Beach,	4m. S. Freeport,	John Edwards,	Freeport.
Point Lookout,	2m. W. New Inlet,	Andrew Rhodes,	"
Long Beach,	Nea Luce's Inlet,	Henry F. Johnson,	East Rockaway.
Far Rockaway,	2m. E. Far Rockaway,	John H. Abrams,	Far "
Rockaway,	Near Rockaway vil.,	Wm. H. Reinhart,	Lawrence Station.
Rockaway Point,	W. end R'kaw'y B.,	Benj. H. Weston,	Far Rockaway.
Coney Island,	Manhattan Beach,	Charles Rebensee,	Canarsie.
Eaton's Neck,	Entr. Huntington Bay,	Darius Ruland,	Northport.

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Oyster Bay, C. S. Wightman,	46	34
Greenport, Edford Robinson.	209	185
Cold Spring (Union), Adam Fawcett,	46	101
Sag Harbor, R. J. Conklin,	72	
East Marion, Robert Pegrum,	150	180
Flushing (First), A. S. Burrows,	79	135
Port Jefferson, M. C. B. Oakley,	133	140
Hicksville (Antioch),	15	
Ronkonkoma,	13	17
Huntington, Adam Fawcett,	30	27
Jamaica,	10	

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Blue Point, Charles G. Callen,	52	74
Rockville Centre, W. C. Vincent,	33	108
Babylon, William Wiley,	128	87
Port Washington (First),	5	116
Jamaica (Shiloh), Joseph Francis,	24	30
Flushing (Ebenezer),	43	34
Patchogue (Ocean avenue), J. L. Whiting,	17	70
Woodside (First),	29	
Hempstead (First), Paul Gallaher,	29	
Babylon (Ebenezer), C. Brewer,	8	36
Northport, G. F. Potter,	12	18

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Baiting Hollow, John A. Woodhull,	125	175
Bay Shore, J. W. Brooks,	21	90
Flushing, John A. French,	150	134
Jamesport, William Hedges,	97	60
Mt. Sinai, Thomas N. Benedict,	123	150
New Village, Otis Holmes,	43	60
Northville, Allison O. Downs,	158	150
Orient,		
Patchogue, S. Fielder Palmer,	199	220
Riverhead, Wm. I. Chalmers,	144	150
Sayville, S. S. Hughson,	83	130
Upper Aquebogue, A. M. Sherman,	123	137
Wading River, William H. Seeley,	95	116
Woodhaven,	90	180

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Long Island City (First church), A. H. Goodenough,	97	240
“ “ “ (Second church), F. G. Howell,	121	240
“ “ “ (Third church),	53	212
Centreport,	58	52
Cold Spring, C. Lathbury,	88	188
Corona,	54	84
Coram,	14	
Cutchogue, W. McNicholl,	121	123
East Norwich, J. B. Merwin,	62	73
Flushing, C. C. Lasby,	164	177
Glen Cove, M. L. Scudder,	137	123
Great Neck, T. J. Watt,	85	155
Greenport, George Filmer,	160	171
Hempstead, A. Hill,	438	344
Huntington, R. S. Putney,	174	115
Jamesport,	31	31
Lake Grove, Hauppauge, &c., J. F. Duinkerke,	119	130
Locust Valley and Bayville,	65	106
Mattituck,	57	81
Middle Village,	25	73
Maspeth,	29	156
Newtown,	16	
Northport and Dix Hills, C. W. Powell,	291	216
Orient, H. Scofield,	127	180
Oyster Bay, A. J. Smith,	69	55
Port Jefferson, T. N. Laine,	224	163
Port Washington, E. Warriner,	108	233

	Members.	S. S
Riverhead, A. C. Stevens,	202	248
Roslyn and Searington, G. L. Coburn,	98	132
Sea Cliff, J. Rippere,	81	214
Smithtown,	160	165
Southold, George Taylor,	134	178
Stony brook and Setauket, C. W. Fordham,	169	201
Whitestone, J. A. Churchill,	47	84
Woodbury and West Hills, J. T. Langlois,	114	164
Amityville, J. V. Saunders,	145	203
Babylou, B. T. Abbott,	182	221
Baldwins, T. M. Terry,	121	140
Bayport and Blue Point, William Bailey,	115	173
Bay Shore, T. Stephenson,	142	224
Amagansett.		
Bellmore and Seaford,	109	199
Bridgehampton, J. Brien,	154	144
Brookhaven and Bellport,	54	126
Cypress Hills, J. Baird,	108	268
East Meadow and Uniondale,	120	254
Elmont, W. N. Taft,	161	131
Farmingdale, &c., F. M. Hallock,	120	178
Freeport, F. C. Hill,	171	246
Grood Ground, &c., W. M. Warden,	170	205
Islip, A. J. Leach,	180	202
Jamaica, J. Parker, 2d.,	270	206
Lawrence, William Ross,	130	185
Moriches, J. Pilkington and R. F. Morton,	160	89
North Amityville,	103	102
Patchogue, B. F. Reeve,	330	390
Pearsalis, S. K. Smith,	128	187
Rockville Centre, A. C. Bowditch,	141	229
Sag Harbor, W. L. Douglass,	227	329
Sayville, W. H. Russell,	138	179
Southampton, W. A. Layton,	175	132
Springfield, A. S. Graves,	237	186
Westhampton,	109	135
Woodsburgh,	45	135
Seaford and New Bridge, T. D. Littlewood,	116	201

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

Rockville Centre, Lyman E. Davis,	385	385
Westville, H. S. Hul,	110	282
Eastport and Manor, Alex. Pattern,	98	147
Plain Edge, Thos. Butler,	11	36
Baldwins,	42	105
Woodsburgh.		
Centreport, C. E. Rogers.		
Woodhaven, O. H. Holberg,	49	111

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCHES.

Baiting Hollow, without pastor,	20	10
Riverhead, Isaac M. See,	100	45

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Melville,	81	125
Springfield, Peter D. Oakey,	116	149
Whitestone, Judson H. Hopkins,	37	60
Huntington, 1st, Samuel T. Carter,	208	180
Northport, John F. Shaw,	107	221
Jamaica, Lewis Lampman,	377	281

HAND BOOK OF LONG ISLAND,

111

	Members.	S. S.
Bellmore, Christian W. Winnie,	22	87
Astoria, Clarence Geddes,	88	144
Elmont (St. Paul's), Adolphus E. Wanderer,	90	85
East Williamsburgh, First German, Louis Eulner,	75	82
Oyster Bay, Alexander G. Russell,	107	100
Islip,	80	156
Babylon, James C. Hume,	155	124
Newtown, Geo. H. Payson,	118	114
Freeport, Chas. B. Chapin,	175	164
Glen Cove, John F. Williamson,	98	114
Huntington, 2d, Bradford V. Putnam,	197	141
Swaithtown Branch, Henry A. Porter,	68	138
Greenlawn,	37	68
Christian Hook,	46	180
Woodhaven,	28	75
Hempstead, Chas. E. Dunn,	245	184
Roslyn,	50	78
Shelter Island, Allen Sage Bissell,	150	185
Westhampton, Wm. B. Reeve, M. D.,	95	100
Cutchogue,	100	155
Southold, Ephraim Whitaker, D. D.,	155	160
Holbrook,	18	30
Selden,	10	20
Amagansett, James B. Finch,	173	100
Centre Moriches, Hamilton B. Holmes,	195	155
Easthampton, John D. Stokes,	364	215
Setauket, Wm. H. Littell,	154	150
Bellport,	67	100
South Haven,	33	20
Sag Harbor, Edward H. Camp,	298	253
Southampton, Walter Condict,	378	171
Port Jefferson, Wm. S. C. Webster,	94	90
Mattituck, Geo. R. Garretson,	120	120
Greenport, J. Westby Earushaw,	156	190
Middle Island (Middletown), Frederick E. Allen,	81	100
Bridgehampton, Arthur Newman,	317	204
Franklinville,	63	40
Yaphank, Albert Barnes King,	70	
Manorville (Brookfield), Albert Barnes King,	44	38
Comac,		

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Location.	Name.	Pastor.	Communicants.
Astoria,	Redeemer,	Edmund D. Cooper, D. D.,	324
"	St. George's,	R. W. Harris, D. D.,	80
Brookhaven,	St. James',	Charles K. Penney.	
Cold Spring Harbor,	St. John's,	E. Folsom Baker,	52
College Point,	St. Paul's Chapel,	E. H. True,	147
East Hampton,	St. Luke's,	C. H. Gardiner,	10
Farmingdale,	St. Thomas',	J. J. A. Morgan,	43
Far Rockaway,	St. John's,	S. W. Sayres,	90
Fisher's Island,	St. John's,	Josiah M. Bartlett,	8
Flushing,	St. George's,	J. C. Smith, S. T. D.,	300
Garden City	Chapel,	T. S. Drowne, D. D.	
"	Cathedral,	Bishop A. N. Littlejohn.	
Glen Cove,	St. Paul's,	John C. Middleton, D. D.,	225
Greenport,	Holy Trinity,	Robert Weeks,	25
Hempstead,	St. George's,	Wm. H. Moore, D. D.,	184
Huntington,	St. John's,	N. Barrows,	128

Location.	Name.	Pastor.	Communitatnts.
Islip,	Emmanuel,	G. Recken,	32
"	St. John's,		
"	St. Mark's,	Reuben Riley,	61
Jamaica,	Grace,	Edwin B. Rice,	245
Little Neck,	Zion,	Henry M. Beare, D. D.,	100
L. I. City,	St. John's,	C. S. M. Stewart,	102
Manhasset,	Christ,	Chas. L. Newbold,	99
Maspeth,	St. Saviour's,	C. B. Ellsworth,	45
Mattituck,	Redeemer.		
Newtown,	St. James',	Samuel Cox, D. D.,	93
Oyster Bay,	Christ,	William M. Geer,	132
Patchogue,	St. Paul's,	W. H. Simonson,	43
Ravenswood,	St. Thomas'.		
Richmond Hill,	Resurrection,	W. A. Matson, D. D.,	36
Riverhead,	Grace,	Robert Weeks.	
Rockaway,	Trinity,	Thomas W. Martin,	153
Ronkonkoma,	St. Mary's.		
Roslyn,	Trinity,	William R. Webb,	37
Sag Harbor,	Christ,	W. Bogart Walker,	104
Syosset.	St. George's.		
St. Johnland,	Testimony of Je-		
	sus Christ,	Matthew A. Bailey, M. D.	
Sayville,	St. Ann's,	John H. Prescott,	56
Setauket,	Caroline,	Robert T. Pearson,	81
Shelter Island,	St. Mary's,	C. H. Gardiner,	21
Smithtown,	St. James',	J. Q. Archdeacon,	110
South Oyster Bay,	Grace,	S. Stebbins Stocking,	50
West Islip,	Christ,	Samuel Moran,	110
Whitestone,	Grace,	Leigh C. Morgan,	81
Woodside,	St. Paul's,	C. S. M. Stewart,	27
Yaphank,	St. Andrew's,	Charles K. Penney.	

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Location.	Name.	Pastor.
Amityville,	B. V. M., Queen of the Rosary,	Peter Schwarz.
Babylon,	St. Joseph's,	J. F. Blake.
Bayside,	Sacred Heart,	John J. Cullen.
Bay Shore,	St. Patrick's,	J. Bobier.
Breslau,	Our Lady of Perpetual Help,	George Feser.
College Point,	St. Fidelis',	Joseph Huber.
Corona,	Our Lady of Sorrows,	P. Kennedy.
Cutchogue,	Sacred Heart,	(with Southold).
Far Rockaway,	St. Mary's, Star of the Sea,	Henry J. Zimmer.
Flushing,	St. Michael's,	J. McKenna and Eugene Donnelly.
Foster's Meadow,	St. Boniface,	Joseph Hauber.
Glen Cove,	St. Patrick's,	James McEnroe.
Great Neck,	St. Aloysius',	Edward Smith.
Greenport,	St. Agnes',	(with Southold.)
Hempstead,	Our Lady of Loretto,	Peter H. Plunkett.
Hicksville,	St. Ignatius,	Lawrence Fuchs.
Hewlett's,	St. Joseph's,	(with Far R'ck'w).
Huntington,	St. Patrick's,	J. J. Crowley.
Islip,	St. Mary's,	(with Bay Shore.)
Jamaica,	St. Monica,	Anthony Farley, Sr.
Long Island City :—		
Hunter's Point,	St. Mary's,	John McGuire.
Astoria,	B. V. M. of Mount Carmel,	P. A. Walsh.
"	St. Joseph's (German),	Cy. Eisele.
Dutch Kills,	St. Patrick's,	L. Toner.

Location.	Name.	Pastor.
Blissville,	St. Raphael's,	M. J. Farrelly.
Manhasset,	St. Mary's,	(with Roslyn).
Maspeth,	St. Stanislaus',	F. X. Pauletigi.
Middle Village,	St. Margaret's,	Henry A. Zimmer.
Patchogue,	St. Patrick's,	Michael Dowd.
Riverhead,	St. John's,	
Roslyn,	St. Mary's,	Mortimer Brennan
Sag Harbor,	St. Andrew's,	J. J. Heffernan.
Smithtown,	St. Michael's,	(with Patchogue.)
Southold,	St. Patrick's,	R. S. Foley and P. McKenna.
Southampton,	Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary,	(with Sag Harbor).
Westbury,	St. Bridget's,	(with Hempstead).
White-tone,	St. Luke's,	William Connolly.
Willetts Point,	Military Post,	(with Bayside).
Winfield,	B. V. M., Help of Christians,	P. Dauffenbach.
Woodhaven,	_____	A. Farley, Jr.

ROMAN CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Convent du Sacre Cœur de Marie Vierge, Sag Harbor.—Mother St Basile, superior. Community, 12; pupils, 36.
 Novitiate of the Convent of the Order of St. Dominic, Amityville; novices 27.
 Mother-House of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Flushing.—Mother M. Teresa, superior. Professed sisters, 190; novices, 21; postulantes, 10.

ACADEMIES AND SELECT SCHOOLS.

Sacre Cœur de Marie Academy, Sag Harbor. Boarding academy for girls. Sisters of the Sacre Cœur de Marie; pupils, 50.
 St. Joseph's Academy for young ladies, Flushing.—Sisters of St. Joseph; pupils, 130.
 Sacred Heart Seminary for small boys, Flushing, Bayside.—Sisters of St. Joseph; pupils 40.
 St. Mary's Institute, Far Rockaway; boarding school for girls. Sisters of St. Joseph.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

St. Michael's, Flushing; Sisters of St. Joseph; boys, 170; girls, 180.
 B. V. M., Help of Christians, Winfield; Sisters of St. Dominic; boys, 50; girls. 70.
 St. Joseph's (German), Astoria; Sisters of St. Dominic; pupils, 125.
 St. Margaret's (German), Middle Village; Sisters of St. Dominic; boys, 30; girls, 40.
 St. Monica's, Jamaica; Sisters of Charity; boys, 100; girls, 130.
 St. Andrew's, Sag Harbor; Sisters of Sacred Heart of Mary; pupils, 60.
 St. Fidelis, College Point; Sisters of St. Dominic; boys, 75; girls, 65.
 St. Boniface, Foster's Meadow; secular teachers; pupils, 80.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCHES.

	Members.	S. S.
Jamaica, Wm. H. DeHart,	289	229
Newtown, Chas I. Shepard,	194	300
Oyster Bay, J. H. Smock,	114	112
North Hempstead, Abram I. Martine,	94	140
Astoria, M. L. Haines,	238	298
Flushing, O. E. Cobb,	240	171
Astoria (Second), C. D. F. Steinfuphver,	283	180
Queens, Andrew Hageman,	147	423
Sayville, G. VanEmerick,	74	90

	Members.	S. S
Locust Valley, J. H. Smock,	62	90
College Point, Herman C. Berg,	127	220
L. I. City (First), Ernest Gutweller,	86	187
Jamaica (Ger. Ev.), Henry Frech,	158	70
Jericho,	10	33
Hicksville,	27	

UNIVERSALIST CHURCHES.

Huntington, C. H. Fay,	28	
Southold, J. H. Ballou,	24	33

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

LODGES F. & A. MASONS.

Name.	No.	Location.	Master.	No. of Mem.
Suffolk	60	Port Jefferson	Charles E. Dayton	110
Morton	63	Hempstead	John W. DeMott	83
Peconic	349	Greenport	William E. Shipman	120
Wampanamon	437	Sag Harbor	Thomas F. Bisgood	103
South Side	493	Patchogue	E. G. Terrill	120
Jephtha	494	Huntington	Joseph Irwin	77
Jamaica	546	Jamaica	James S. Manning	84
Cornucopia	563	Flushing	Fred. P. Morris	120
Glen Cove	580	Glen Cove	C. J. Baldwin	95
Island City	586	Long Island City	James McKigney	112
Advance	635	Astoria	W. Remsen Taylor	68
Riverhead	645	Riverhead	W. I. Chalmers	86
Meridian	691	Islip	W. S. Velsor	74
Aleyone	695	Northport	William H. Sammis	67
Anchor	729	College Point	Frederick G. Pauly	43
Mizpah	738	Newtown	Henry Skelton	42

ODD FELLOWS.

Name.	No.	Location.	Meeting Night.	Noble Grands.
Pembroke	73	Glen Cove	Saturday	Chas. H. Lewis
Brookhaven	80	Patchogue	Friday	Samuel Bird
Pacific	85	Flushing	Monday	
Suffolk	90	Sag Harbor	"	
Sampawams	104	Babylon	Friday	D. C. Haff
Hempstead	141	Hempstead	Thursday	John H. Smith
Astoria	155	Astoria	"	
Greenport	179	Greenport	Monday	Isaac A. Munsell
Jamaica	247	Jamaica	"	
Marvin	252	College Point	Wednesday	
Sayville	322	Sayville	Tuesday	Tredwell Rogers
Anchor	324	Long Island City	Thursday	
L. I. City	395	" " "	Tuesday	
Ellsworth	449	Huntington	Thursday	William Shanks
Roanoke	462	Riverhead	"	H. H. Benjamin
Northport	523	Northport		Frank A. Johnson
Southold		Southold		C. G. Corey
Mt. Ararat		L. I. City		F. J. Smith
Breslau	524	Breslau		Alvin Parthe

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS LODGES.

Name.	Location.	C. C.
Anchor	Babylon	Edward Miller
Unqua	Amityville	John White
Black Prince	Greenpoint	Chas. Peterson

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC POSTS.

Wm. Gurney, 538, Bay Shore, W. W. Hulse, Commander.
 Wm. J. Clark, 210, Patchogue, Henry Parks, Sec.
 Edwin Rose, 274, Sag Harbor, John D. Leek, Com., Chas. A. Parks, Sec.
 Edward Hunting, 353, Greenport, Henry H. Preston, Com., H. W. Halsey, Sec.
 Adam Wirth, 450, College Point, E. Lutters, Com.
 George Huntsman, 50, Flushing, John J. Johnson, Com., Hempstead.
 Samuel Ackerly, 426, Northport, E. E. Monroe, Com
 Daniel L. Downing, Glen Cove, Chas. H. Lewis, Com.

ROYAL ARCANUM COUNCILS.

Suffolk Co., 571, Bay Shore, E. S. Moore, Regent.
 Paumanac, No. —, Patchogue, Dr. J. H. Hutchinson, Regent.
 Babylon, No. 881, Babylon, Andrew J. Weeks, Regent.
 Jamaica, Jamaica, John B. Floury, Regent.
 Sewanhaka, No. 362, Glen Cove, Dr. Fred. A. Wright, Regent.
 Newtown, Newtown, G. J. Garretson, Regent.
 Welcome, L. I. City, John V. Grant, Regent.

LODGES OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

No.	Location.	No. of Mem.	Lodge Dep.	Name.
45	Cutchogue	102	L. G. Ackerly	Suffolk
191	Mattituck	61	J. O. Howell	Mattituck
323	Southold	82	A. R. Vail	Banner
782	Greenport	64	J. W. Earushaw	
866	East Setauket	50	Geo. W. Hawkins	Setauket
867	Yaphank	16	C. W. Train	Excelsior
870	Southampton	37	L. Emory Terry	Southampton
370	Orient	32	W. W. Thompson	
973	Shelter I-land	38	J. Havens Payne	
982	Stony Brook	21	Capt. Rob't Weller	
	Port Jefferson	21	Rev. Oakley	
	Jamesport	29		
236	Freeport		Hiram Smith	Sincerity
302	Springfield		Augustus Everitt	Springfield
826	Hunter's Point			Long Island
861	Sea Cliff			
868	Jamaica		Wm. A. Seward	

DIVISIONS OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Name.	No.	Location.	Meeting Night.	D. G. W. P.
Corona	17	Corona	Friday	Frank Marshall
Honesty of Purpose	29	Babylon		Wm. Shilling
Woodhaven	36	Woodhaven		
Cold Spring	40	Cold Spring		
Patchogue	43	Patchogue		Rev. B. F. Reeve
Long Island City	46	L. I. City		
Orient	53	Orient		
Agawam	117	Sag Harbor	Thursday	D. E. Young
Sayville	242	Sayville	Wednesday	Robert Holmes
Bellport	373	Bellport	Saturday	Aaron Roe, Sr.

WAUKESHA GLENN MINERAL SPRING.

The only Spring in Waukesha that Remains at One Temperature, both Summer and Winter—(i. e., 48 Degrees). It is guaranteed to contain more Mineral Salts than any other Waukesha Water, and fully establishes the fact that it flows from the Maximum Mineral Fountain of Waukesha Springs, and is, in the opinion of the most eminent medical men, NATURE'S SOVEREIGN CURE for

CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, TORPID LIVER,

Inactive Conditions of the Kidneys, and a most Salutory Alterative in Scrofulous Affections.

The water of the Waukesha Glenn Mineral Spring, of Waukesha, has acquired a reputation for purity and excellence among visitors at Waukesha, dealers in Mineral Waters everywhere, hotel proprietors, and at all first-class restaurants, unattained by any other water extant. These qualities, possessed in so pre-eminent a degree by the water of the Waukesha Glenn Spring, commend it to all who seek a pure water, free from any unpleasant taste, as a beverage at or between meals—in short, as a substitute for the ordinary drinking waters which contain so much organic matter, and hence are very objectionable. This water, by its great purity, attested by all who partake of it, is fast becoming the favorite table water in the best families, while eminent chemists and physicians testify to its superior qualities every way. Visitors to the Spring concur with them in acknowledgement, not only of its excellence as a beverage, but of the benefits derived from its use medicinally, many of them having used the waters in its vicinity and in other localities without avail. Here they possess an antidote and cure for their ills that is remarkable, and that invariably causes them to express surprise at its effects. Many who have been compelled to drink the disgusting sulphurated hydrogen waters of other localities until nature revolted at the unbearable imposition, as shown by involuntary contortions and grimaces that defy description, and with expressions of detestation more forcible than nice, are delighted here to find a bland, pleasant, pure water, yet so constituted as at once to prove a blessing in its immediate medicinal effects, and as pleasant as nectar to imbibe.

The diseases that are the most distressing, terrible, and suddenly and certainly fatal, the highest authorities in medicinal science tell us, are those that originate in a faulty condition of the kidneys. If the kidneys fail to perform their functions the blood becomes surcharged with disease-producing and death-dealing substances that should have been secreted therefrom and excreted through the urinary channels. If the functions of the kidneys fail, uric acid is retained, and causes rheumatism, gout, and other painful diseases, dyspepsia, vertigo, or dizziness, dimness of vision, etc. Failure to perform their functions also result in renal and cystic stone, the former producing the most agonizing colic, the latter requiring the most painful and dangerous of operations to relieve, when it can be done at all. Dropsy, heart troubles, diabetes and albuminuria are still more fatal forms of kidney disease. How important, then, that we select with care the water we drink, with due regard to its purity, that these diseases may be prevented, or, having contracted them, that we lose no time in securing the best possible means for their alleviation and cure. That the waters of Waukesha Glenn Spring possess these remedial qualities in an extraordin-

ary and remarkable degree no one will for a moment doubt, who will take the trouble to investigate, and the proprietor offers you every aid in this direction, by examination of the extended list of letters gratefully acknowledging the benefits received by the use of these waters, and also the gratuitous use of the waters at the Springs. Many people of the highest respectability, in all parts of the United States, attest to the cure of themselves and others by the use of this delicious beverage, even very many that have been pronounced far gone with diabetes and Bright's Disease.

"The dangerous qualities of contaminated drinking water are not obviated by the addition of wines or spirits."—*Medical Officer of Privy Council, England.*

"Pure water is even more important than pure milk."—*New York Herald.*

The waters from wells, in all densely populated regions especially, but in most places, are obnoxious on account of the organic matter they contain, as the result of decaying vegetable and sometimes animal matter and seepage from foul sources near them, often producing the most terrible diseases, simulating typhus and septicemia, or blood poisoning; while those from rivers, creeks and lakes, supplying large cities and towns, seldom even approximate purity, and are, no doubt, the cause of the comparatively greater death rate and general unsanitary conditions of such places over those of the country generally. The shores of these streams and bodies of water are frequently lined above and around for miles with factories and small towns, from which issue vast quantities of sewage that can not fail to have a deleterious effect upon the health of all who partake of these waters. Many, conscious of this fact, seldom take a glass of water, or if they occasionally do, use wine or liquor in it; they use tea and coffee, hoping that as the water is boiled in making these decoctions they thus escape, but do not realize that in partly avoiding one danger in this manner they are sure to meet with others. The increasing appetite for these stimulants leads to injurious excess, while the absence of pure living water, in generous quantities, is most positively inimical to health. A hint to the wise may be sufficient. Those who possess well-rounded forms are addicted to the free use of wholesome water. Let the man of business, the man of sedentary and studious habits, the nervous and irritable man, the judge, lawyer and juryman, and he who is too late for dinner or can not take time for lunch, drink freely of pure, wholesome water, and they will experience such relief, tone and vigor as has not been "dreamed of in their philosophy."

Try it, but be sure if possible, or within reach, to get the very best of Waukesha's waters, which is beyond all controversy the justly celebrated Waukesha Glenn Waters.

Many invalids now suffering from various chronic ailments will be benefited if they will discard their stimulants and tonics and take to the free use of these waters, while those afflicted with Bright's Disease and diabetes especially, or any form of kidney difficulty, have the assurance, from the testimony of those who have been cured, that should warrant them in setting aside all doubt and resorting at once to the source that is so full of promise. It is especially important at this time, when that dreadful epidemic, CHOLERA, is apprehended, that all possible precaution be taken in regard to the water we drink. **The Waukesha Glenn Water is positively pure and delicious.**

With ladies, and gentlemen and bon vivants everywhere, this water has become the standard of dietary expedients, fortifying the digestive functions and enabling free-livers to indulge with impunity at table. The world of wealth, intelligence and refinement testifies to its sparkling, naturally pure and delightful qualities as the beverage incomparable, and accredits it with being the surest and speediest source of clear complexions, high health and exuberant spirits.

Address,

T. H. BRYANT, Waukesha, Wis.

From the *Gems of the North West*, published by C. M. & St. P. Railway:

“The only pure Waukesha water is the WAUKESHA GLENN, the well-known ‘Queen of Waters.’ Reigns alone among natural dietetic table waters. Its numerous competitors appear to have, one after another, fallen away until it has no rival. The only spring in Waukesha that remains at one temperature, both summer and winter—i. e. 48 deg. The Waukesha Glenn natural mineral water issues from a spring deeply imbedded in a rock, and is therefore of absolute organic purity.”

What the Highest Authority in New York City says.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

LABORATORY OF THE SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

SIR—The sample of Mineral Water from Wisconsin, marked “Glenn Mineral Spring,” submitted to me for examination, contains in one U. S. gallon of 231 cubic inches :

Chloride of Sodium	1.1944	grains.
Sulphate of Potassa	0.4848	“
“ of Soda	0.6212	“
Bicarbonate of Lime	15.9764	“
“ of Magnesia	12.5795	“
“ of Iron	0.0866	“
“ of Soda	0.7594	“
Phosphate of Soda	0.0084	“
Alumina	0.0466	“
Silica	1.0497	“
Organic Matter	1.2160	“

34.0230 grains.

This water appears to be identical with the Bethesda Water as it was before the Glenn Spring was created by tapping the Bethesda stream. Respectfully your obedient servant,

C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D.,

Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

Waukesha Glenn Mineral Spring vs. Bethesda.

Has the curative properties of the Bethesda Mineral Spring Water depreciated, and are their ORIGINAL VIRTUES found to exist to-day in the waters of the GLENN SPRING? This is the great paramount question overshadowing all others; and its solution is not to be determined by what R. Dunbar or I may say. It is not with me that these parties have their quarrel, but with SCIENCE, which, through the highest chemical authority on this continent, Prof. C. F. Chandler, of the School of Mines, Columbia College, New York, declares that while the mineral solids in the Bethesda Water have fallen off fully 50 per cent. from what they were originally, the organic matter has increased fully 100 per cent., and further, that the exact properties which once gave these waters their wonderful curative powers, are now found in the waters of the Glenn Spring.

Read the evidence as presented in the several analyses made of these respective waters. The original analysis of the Bethesda Water, as shown in Col. Dunbar’s circular, gives :

The Waukesha Glenn Spring was created by opening a new outlet for the Bethesda stream, since which time it has caused the flow from the Bethesda Spring in dry weather to be almost exhausted, thereby rendering the Bethesda water comparatively worthless, as shown from four analyses by Prof. C. F. Chandler, and other positive proofs.

The Glenn mineral water is the only diuretic water known in the world which acts directly upon the secretions of the liver, kidneys, urinary and generative organs, and is Nature's Sovereign Remedy for that numerous class of diseases that afflict the human family—and as medical statistics show us, comprise one-half of those which terminate life.

The water WILL KEEP fresh and sweet, tasting neither stale nor flat, and IS THE ONLY MINERAL WATER FROM WAUKESHA THAT WILL KEEP, which is positive evidence of its superior medicinal properties.

For about two years I have been troubled with my liver, resulting in loss of flesh from my usual weight of 170 pounds down to 120, with a sure prospect of a final end in a very few months—so all the doctors said. Finally I concluded to try Glenn Spring Water, that you shipped me from the springs. For two months the effect was more than astonishing, from death (sure) to life. It was wonderful. June 1st I was able to take the road again and have not lost a day since, getting better every month, gaining from 120 to 165 pounds. Those who saw me last winter did not expect me to live till July, and will now testify that all I say, and even more, would be true. May the Glenn Spring continue to run pure water forever and ever.
D. W. C. HOUSE,
Kansas City, Mo., Moline Plow Co.

Total Salts.....	35.710 grains.
Total Organic and Volatile Matter.....	1.983 "
<hr/>	
Leaving as Solid Matter.....	33.727 grains.

These WERE the constituent elements of this far-famed water that carried life, vigor and health to all that drank at its healing fountain. Have they been preserved and maintained? Let us see. The two following recent analyses of water from this same Bethesda Spring, and by the distinguished scientist, called forth the following certificates:

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.
SIR—The sample of water marked "Bethesda" (Dunbar's Spring), submitted to me for examination, contains in one U. S. gallon of 231 cubic inches:

Total Solids.....	21.286 grains.
Organic and Volatile Matter.....	3.818 "

Solid Minerals..... 17.468 grains.
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D.,
Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry,
To J. K. GLENN, Esq., New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

DEAR SIR—The sample of Spring Water from Caswell, Hazard & Co., marked "Bethesda Water" (Dunbar's Spring), submitted to me for examination, contains in one U. S. gallon of 231 cubic inches:

Total Solids.....	21.846 grains.
Organic and Volatile Matter.....	4.802 "

Mineral Salts..... 17.764 grains.
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. F. CHANDLER,
Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry,
To J. K. GLENN, Esq., New York.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.

Dear Sir—It is with great pleasure that I have to inform you of the wonderful effect the water from your springs has had upon my wife, who was unable to leave her room with chronic Bright's Disease. It seemed to affect every part of her body with pain, and sleepless nights, so that the doctor gave no hopes of her; but since drinking of the Glenn Mineral Water she has not only been able to leave her bed and room, but to take long walks of one and two miles, and is fast improving in health and strength. We have how done away with all other remedies, only using the water, which keeps perfectly sweet in the manner you put it up. You please send me at once another barrel.
Yours respectfully,
JOHN RESTEIN.

OID, Mich., Sept. 6.

Dear Sir—The half barrel of Mineral Water I ordered for Mr. Shattwack has helped him amazingly. For several months he has had to use a catheter, but that necessity was entirely removed after using the water a few days. As regards my own case, I would say that I am about cured of Bright's Disease. You please ship me another barrel; it is for Mrs. J. Skerritt, of Victor. Yours truly,

W. HATHAWAY.

CLEVELAND, O., July 5.

Dear Sir—Please send one barrel of the Glenn Mineral Water to each of the following addresses. My friend, Mr. Sellors, has found so much benefit from the water I ordered for him that he tells me he ordered another barrel, and has just received it, and I am happy I am feeling tip-top, and am a living advertisement of your excellent water.

Yours truly, W. WILSON.

BOSTON, MASS., July.

Dear Sir—Please send me five barrels of Glenn Water. People here are learning the merits of Glenn Water. I like the water better the more I know of it. Yours truly,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

AMES, N. Y., August 24.

Dear Sir—Send me another barrel of water. I is for a neighbor, Mr. B. Mount. I let him have ten gallons from my barrel, and it helped him more than two years of treatment from the most skillful doctors of the Mohawk Valley. Very truly,

SAMUEL STEVENS.

Please forward me, as before, one barrel of Waukesha Glenn Water. The Waukesha Glenn Water is the best in the world, and, my physician says, the greatest. It is deserving of all praise. GEORGE H. PEABODY,

118 East Eighteenth street, New York.

48 HATHAWAY ST., CINCINNATI, April 22.

Dear Sir—Enclosed you will find check, for which you will please send me two barrels Glenn Water. I have several customers who have received substantial benefit from the use of the water, and as for myself, I think I am entirely cured of my kidney trouble, after five years' affliction. The water I bought of you last summer is just as clear and sweet now as water that I drank from your spring when I was there, while all the Bethesda Water in this market is off color and stringy in substance. Yours truly,

THOS. VAN NAME.

These, with thousands of other actual cures and benefits, ought to convince the most skeptical. The medical profession, without exception, indorse and prescribe it with the CAUTION to AVOID the more harsh spring water, and also those containing SALT in imitation of foreign waters.

The Waukesha Glenn is the only specific known for the hitherto incurable diseases—Diabetes, Bright's Disease and all Kidney Affections. It has been tested by thousands whose unsolicited testimonials are open to the public, and furnished to all who desire, MAILED FREE.

Address,

T. H. BRYANT, Waukesha, Wis.

ALL IN SEARCH OF HEALTH SHOULD WEAR
DR. SCOTT'S GENUINE ELECTRIC BELT.
FOR LADIE'S AND GENTLEMEN,

To Promote the Circulation, to Stimulate the Organic Action, to Renew Vital Energy, and Assist Digestion.

Universally approved by the Leading Physicians as the Best, Safest, and Most Effectual Remedy for Spinal Complaints, Incipient Consumption, Diarrhoea, Pleurisy, Tumors, Asthma, Bronchitis, Epilepsy, Lumbago, Debility, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Loss of Vigor, Dropsy, Paralysis, Loss of Voice, Hysteria, Cutaneous Diseases, Nervousness, Indigestion, Palpitation, Constipation, etc.; and has cured some of the most obstinate and distressing cases, after all other remedies so-called have failed.

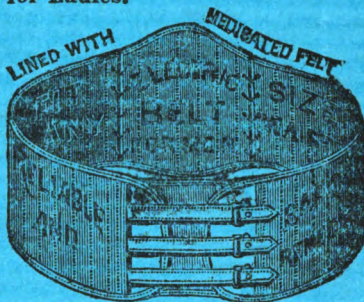
These Belts should not be confounded with the many spurious and worthless Electric and Magnetic Belts, and other appliances foisted upon the market by unscrupulous and irresponsible parties. We challenge the whole world to produce so effective and cheap an appliance as our Belt, and would caution the public to see that **Dr. Scott's** name is on the **Belt** and **Box**, and also on the **silvered compass** which accompanies each belt, and by which its power is tested: **None other is genuine**; **Dr. Scott's** name also appears on all our **Corsets**, **Insoles** and **Brushes**.

All who are desirous of giving Electro-Magnetic treatment a trial, should communicate with us first, and you will insure getting **honest goods** and obtain **sound advice**, and save **500 per cent** of what others charge you for **less effective** and **less valuable goods**.

There is no shock whatever, but a most agreeable feeling enjoyed in wearing them; they can be worn day or night. **Ladies who desire a more powerful appliance than our Corset should wear our Belt for Ladies.**

PRICE

SENT POST-PAID
 ON RECEIPT



\$3.00

ON TRIAL
 OF PRICE.

We advise all parties to use our Electric Insoles, price 50 cents, with Belt they help amazingly.

Their Extraordinary Cures are Truly Marvellous.

We append herewith, a few testimonials of thousands we are constantly receiving from reliable parties who have tested our goods.

2121 HENRIETTA ST., PHIL., PA., NOV. 24, 1884.
 DR. SCOTT.—Your belt has cured me of rheumatism of and around the kidneys.

W. H. UPJOHN.

ROCKBRIDGE, WIS., AUG. 26, 1884.
 DR. SCOTT.—I was troubled with rheumatism of long standing. Your Electric Belt is doing me much good.

J. SNOW.

BALTIMORE, MD., 26 N. GAY ST.
 DR. SCOTT.—I have worn Dr. Scott's Electric Belt with great benefit from general nervous debility of many years standing, and for which I had taken all the medicines which doctors could prescribe to no avail.

L. H. MILLER.

From C. W. Hornish.
 PEORIA, ILL.
 DR. SCOTT.—I have spent several hundred dollars in the City of Peoria, doctoring for kidney, liver and nervous diseases, during twelve years, but have received no permanent benefit. I have since worn one of Dr. Scott's Electric Belts, and am entirely cured. I have also found great relief from neuralgia in the use of his Hair Brush.

Mr. Morris Franklin, the venerable President of the Great New York Life Insurance Company, will also vouch for the merits of our goods.

The Bank of the Metropolis, New York, will vouch for our financial responsibility. The price will be returned in every case where the goods are not as represented. Give them a single trial and be convinced.

If you will order on these terms, and send us the price, with 20 cents added for packing and registration, we will send it on trial, post-paid, guaranteeing safe delivery into your hands; or ask our Agent for them.

Remit by post-office money order, drafts, currency, or stamps. Make all orders payable to

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

GEO. A. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, N. Y.

Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00.
 Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brushes, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00.
 London Galvanic Generator Cures Dyspepsia. Price, 50 Cents.

On same terms.

CEDAR FALLS, IOWA.
 DR. SCOTT.—Belt, received all O. K. It has done me more good in a short time than all the medicine I have taken in my life. E. W. MEADE.

EAST GREENWICH, R. I., DEC. 17.
 DR. SCOTT.—It gives me much pleasure to state that I sold one of your Belts to a gentleman who was suffering so severely from his back that he could not stoop at all. He has worn the Belt with astonishing results to us all. He is now able to attend to his business regularly, and would not sell his Belt for \$100.00, if he could not replace it.

GEO. HUDSON, Agent.

ELLICOTT CITY, MD.
 DR. SCOTT.—Your Garments have been of more benefit to me during the past few months than all the medicine I have taken for years.

R. H. THOMPSON.

HOWARDSVILLE, MICH.
 DR. SCOTT.—I bought one of your Belts last June and find it to be all you claim for it.

ALBERT M. SPAULDING.

(ESTABLISHED 1850.)

H. J. BAKER & BRO.,

215 PEARL STREET.

NEW YORK.

OUR

COMPLETE MANURES

For every Farm Crop, furnish just the Plant Food each crop requires and in the correct proportions they are

CHEAPER THAN STABLE MANURE,

provided, the same money value of each is used, and as they largely increase the crop they pay for themselves many times over. The lower the price for farm produce the more necessary it is to have the farm produce every bushel possible, this can be done with these Manures, which stimulate but do not injure the soil, and have been thoroughly tried and proved by Long Island and other farmers.

H. J. BAKER & BRO., N. Y. :

The twelve tons Potato Manure, bought of you this year, gave a wonderful yield of good, large, smooth potatoes. I have now a splendid field of corn growing on potato ground, without manure or fertilizer, feeling confident that your Fertilizer is lasting and leaves the ground better from its use, or just as good for the second crop as it was for the first, as my best second crop is on potato ground without manure. In fact, my corn, I believe, to be the best in this town.

Yours truly,

CORNELIUS DWYER.

Kings County.

H. J. BAKER & BRO., N. Y. :

Your Potato Manure has given me fine results, yielding me a smooth and large crop, and I have found it necessary to use up the product of other manures on account of rot and worm, and save yours for winter use.

WM. MURRAY, Supt.

Kings County Farm, Kings Co.

"A, A." Ammoniated Super-Phosphate.

Pelican Bone Fertilizer.

We manufacture both the above from Bone, and can recommend them to any one desiring a good Super-Phosphate.

Strictly Pure Ground Bone a Specialty.

SULPHATE AMMONIA,

SULPHATE POTASH,

NITRATE SODA,

MURIATE POTASH,

KALNIT,

and all Agricultural Chemicals of strict purity, constantly in stock. Formulas compounded. Correspondence solicited. Our pamphlet, "Facts for Farmers," containing full particulars, mailed on application,



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